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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 8 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914 — ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	—
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to,
A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	7th. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th. Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	4th. Jan.	16th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	28th. Jan.	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murayama	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Isaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep.	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov.	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov.	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(*JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.*)

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.
INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Th. 15th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 16th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARODA" 3172 tons, on Thursday, the 15th January, calling at Verawal, Mongrole. Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 Thursday, 22nd Jan.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA... 3413 ,, 19th. ,,
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 5th March.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings, with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay
9th January, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.
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FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
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AND GREASES.
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FOR OUT-DOOR MEN,
STRAP WATCHES
are a convenience-nay a necessity
FOR MOTORING, AND RIDING
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.
If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.
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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
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89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	***0***	***4***
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th: Mondays, Thursday, 9-10 a. m. In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 28 for the cource. Prof. Louis Peltier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 1062

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED

CAN any lady recommend really good English Nurse (elderly preferred) for one little boy aged 1 year and 9 months. WANTED now but would wait for really suitable person. Wages Rs. 35—40. Simla all the year round.—Apply to Mrs. POLLARD LOWSLEY, c/o P. W. D. Secretariat, Simla.

MOTOR MECHANIC.—WANTED for outstation a Mechanic who understands thoroughly to repair the Ford Motor Cars. Apply with copies of referencess to Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1157

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SAFE in good condition, approximate price Rs. 50.—Apply giving description to the BRIGADE OFFICE, Jubbulpore.

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Apply enclosing Certificates to No. 197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1203

WANTED one Female Assistant Surgeon for the Meston Female Hospital, Piagpur. Pay Rs. 100 per month and free quarters.—Apply to RAJA SAHEB, Piagpur P. O., District Bahraich.

WANTED—A European lady as Governess, age about 30, for my children. Pay offered from Rs. 50 to 60 monthly; lodging free.—Communications should be addressed to Ch. SALAH-UD-DIN HUSAIN, Rais of Khera, Budaun.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT (Morning or evening) by a Hindu, expert in correspondence and accounts (in English and Vernaculars), and type writing. Good references. Write to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1191

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED AT ONCE—A smart Filing and Indexing CLERK with experience of the work and able to write a good hand.—Apply at once with copies of certificates stating salary required to TREACHER and Co., Ltd., Fort.

WANTED two Assistants for Radhanpur High School—one Graduate and one under-graduate. Salary Rs. 60 and 35 respectively. Persian preferred. Must apply at once before January to

DIWAN,
1163 Radhanpur State.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0637

WANTED A GRADUATE in arts with Knarese for the 2nd language, for the place of an Assistant Master Lamington High School, Hubli, on pay Rs. 50 with prospects on approved service. Applicants should state age and qualifications. Applications with testimonials if any should reach the undersigned before the 31st January 1914.

K. R. VALVEKAT,
Chairman School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 5th January, 1914. 1192

WANTED Six Eurasian Locomotive Drivers. Salary £84 plus £15 Duty Allowance rising by annual increments of £10 to £144 in accordance with the scheme in force. On probation for one year. Age not to exceed 35. Free unfurnished quarters if available.

Accepted candidates will be required to pay their own passages to Penang, which will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing agreement to remain for three years.

Application accompanied with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

WANTED

WANTED elderly GOVERNESS for two children in comfortable English family. Ayah kept. Apply N. N. VAKIL, Khanpur, Ahmedabad.

WANTED AT ONCE two efficient lady shorthand typists by commercial firm. Good references required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1206

WANTED early an INDIAN NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Civil Hospital, Belgaum, pay Rs. 40 with free quarters. Nurses and Midwives trained at the recognized Government Hospitals only need apply.

WANTED a Supervisor or Overseer for the Kasauli State, Rajputana, having experience in irrigation works etc. Pay according to qualification.—Apply to THE CHIEF MEMBER, State Council, Karauli, Rajputana.

WANTED at once a TUTOR for a Hindu Kumar in the Daly College, Athlete will be preferred. Must have a good knowledge of Hindi and experience in teaching, should be a man of good family, manners and appearance. Pay Rs. 100. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.
Daly College,
Indore, C. I.

WANTED a young European between 18 and 24 years of age, to fill the appointment of Assistant Melter in the Bombay Mint. Pay Rs. 110 rising to Rs. 160 by annual increments of Rs. 10. Preference will be given to one possessing an elementary knowledge of Chemistry, and who has had foundry experience. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the Undersigned.

A. L. C. McCORMICK,
Major, R.E.,
1186 Mint Master.

WANTED a KAMADAR for the Durgah Khawaja Sahib, Ajmere on a salary of Rs. 70 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. The applicant selected will be required to give a security of Rs. 2,000 and should be Hanifi Mohamadan or a Hindu gentleman. Only those who are acquainted with revenue work need apply, sending copies of testimonials.

Applications should reach
THE PRESIDENT,
Dargah Committee,
Ajmere.
by the 25th January, 1914.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AT THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY'S Auction Sale of Motor Cars on SUNDAY next the 11th instant will be sold a 30 H. P. 6 Cylinder Minerva Car with a seven seated Touring Body, Hood, Screen, Stepney, &c. Car as good as new and in perfect order and replete with all Accessories. Car has run not more than 5,000 miles and cost originally Rs. 16,500. 1196

FOR SALE—LISMANEY, Iron Grey Irish Mare, 6 years off. 2nd Poona Pony Hunt point to point 1913, up to weight, good station polo pony, no vice, quiet on parade, believed sound. Rs. 800; offers.—Apply C. B. MUNDEY, 13rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paige Motor Car, complete with all tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sa-l in, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1038

FOR SALE—Owner wants to reduce stable.

	Rs.
Ch. A. H. SANDWICH, 5 years ...	2,200
2 Ch. A. H. HILAL, 5 years ...	2,200
3. Gr. A. H. LUCKYMAN, 6 years ...	2,000
4. Gr. A. H. SABAH-UL-MALIK, 5 years ...	2,000
5. Ch. A. H. ENGLETERRE, 6 years ...	1,200
6. B. A. H. BEG, beginning 5 years ...	1,200
7. B. A. H. CRAWFORD, beginning 5 years ...	1,200
8. Gr. A. H. SHERIFF, 8 years ...	2,000
9 Ch. A. H. LITTLE JOHN, 7 years ...	2,000

1, 2, 3, & 8 are blood Arabs, very fast and handy, have played in tournaments. No. 8 is a famous Race Pony.

4, 5, 6 & 7 are broked to stick and ball and will make first class Polo Ponies after a month's more training.

They were all purchased for Races, but being not upto first class form have been made Polo Ponies and are sold on less as than cost price.

No. 9 is a best looking Arab seen for a long time.

All the above horses are believed perfectly sound and open to trial and examination at Bhopal. Offers will be considered as must be sold.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., Bhopal, C. I.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER and VICTORIA. Have given thorough satisfaction. Selling only because owner going home. Not less than Rs. 500. Address Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1171

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

UP to weight charger, polo pony and trapper, with good manners, but not a slug. Any colour but grey. Arab gelding preferred. Also a .318 Westley Richards Accelerated Express. No fancy prices.—Apply COLONEL, c/o THOS COOK & SON, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also Meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1120

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.—4 volt, 40 amps. accumulators for carriage lamps on hire for Rs. 3 monthly. Electric lamps for candles. Apply NATIONAL ELECTRIC, Co., Princess Street. 1195

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET. Large airy TOP FLOOR Bungalow having large Compound with Stable at Mount Road, Mazagon adjoining His Highness Aga Khan's Hasanabad. Apply SURRUFALLY MAMOOJEE, Bank Street, Fort. 1193

TO BE LET immediately a chamber facing Esplanade Road and also High Court, useful for Barristers and merchants. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., 24, Esplanade Road. 1160

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

ENGLISH CLASSES for HINDU LADIES. In the rooms of the HINDU UNION CLUB, Girgaon Back Road, daily from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.. Fees per month, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.—Admission Re. 1.

NOTICE.

THE NAUCHANDI FAIR and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is to take place this year from 22nd March, 1914, to 29th March, 1914.

For full particulars apply to THE TAHSILDAR, Meerut.

WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, ETC., FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of above for twelve months from January to December, 1914. For further particulars and inspection of Scrap apply to

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
Byculla Ironworks.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.		Up To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal	„	21-16
11- 4 „	Bina	„	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi.....	„	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior	„	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment.....	„	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra	„	10-19
21- 0 „	Delhi.....	„	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 0 „	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 „	Meerut Cantonment	„	5-59
1-24 „	Saharanpur	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ambala Cantonment.....	„	2-17
5-18 „	Ludhiana.....	„	23-44
6-24 „	Jullundur.....	„	22-37
8- 4 „	Amritsar	„	21- 1
9-33 „	Lahore	„	20- 0
10- 5 „	Rawalpindi	„	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	„	8-45

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H M.			Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.			Up.. H.M
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-30
13-25 „	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-55
14- 0 Arr.		Arr.	15-27
16-20 Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore	„	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. G. RUMBOLD,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

JODHPUR BIKANIR RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway for the 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. The quantity required is about 5,000 maunds.

Tenders will be opened in the Manager's Office on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914.

For further information and Form of Tender apply to THE MANAGER, J. B. Railway, Jodhpur.

MANAGER,
J. B. Ry.

Manager's Office,
Jodhpur, the 3rd January, 1914.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for WASTES, HOOP IRON TARES, COTTON and FLUE DUST for the year 1914. The Forms of Tender can be had from THE MANAGER at the Mills on payment of eight annas per copy. The last date for submitting the Tender is 17th January, 1914. No Tender will be accepted unless a sum of Rs. 50 (fifty) accompanies the Tender. The company does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.
Sopari Baug, Parel.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WHITTLE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of ginning and pressing cotton and of a cotton merchant which was carried on by the late Mr. ALFRED THOMAS WHITTLE, C.I.E., up to the date of his death on the 26th day of December, 1913, under the name or style of Whittle & Co., at Wadhwan Camp, Wadhwan City, Viramgaum, Dhollera, Ranpur, Vinchhia, Burwala, Nanderbar, Bardoli, Dhundooka and Mandal, is being continued by his widow, Mrs. EMMA JANE WHITTLE, who has admitted as from the 1st of January, 1914, Mr. HERBERT CHEETHAM and Mr. EDWARD HYDE CHEETHAM as her PARTNERS in the said business which will be carried on under the same name and style of Whittle & Co.

Dated at Bombay this 7th day of January, 1914.

E. J. WHITTLE,
H. CHEETHAM
for self and
E. HYDE CHEETHAM.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on Monday the 19th day of January 1914 for the works in construction of Infectious diseases Hospital for cattle with drainage and water fittings &c. at Tardeo Flats.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 8th Janupary 1914. 1208

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No.	13 of 1911.	Re.	Rahimbhai Hamir.	
„	184 „	„	Ismailji Shaik Jeewanji Dawoodi Bora traded as Ismailji Shaik Jeewanji.	
„	456 „	„	Chotalal Mulchand Sha traded as Mulichand Ranchordas.	
„	281 of 1912.	„	Gulamhusein Cullian and another.	
„	290 „	„	Narayen Ganesh Khanolkar.	
„	681 „	„	Haji Joosab Haji Mahomed Memon.	
„	704 „	„	Mona Gangajur Sha traded as Rowji Mona.	
„	39 of 1913.	„	Goderej Shawaksha Dastur alias Camdin traded as Camdin & Co.	
„	255 „	„	Rahimtulla Esmail Memon traded as R. Suleman Esmail.	
„	269 „	„	Akberalli Mulla Abdul Kadar Dawoodi and others traded as Abdulhusein Fidahusein & Co.	
„	299 „	„	Mowji Hirji Khoja.	
„	326 „	„	Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.	
„	544 „	„	Tilumul Khoobchand Multani and another traded as Tilumul Khubchand & Bros.	
„	230 „	1911 „	Bandeali Hirji Khoja and anr. traded as Hirjibhoy Khatoo and Co., and also as Bundeali Hirji & Co..	1ST DIVIDEND.
„	215 „	1912 „	Karim Gani traded as Joosab Karim.	2ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the abovementioned estates.

Creditors who have not yet proved their claims are requested to do as soon as possible in the office of the Official Assignee of Bombay.

If they do not prove their claims by the 28th January 1914 they will be excluded from this dividend.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 8th January 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPURA STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Mr. Rahimtoola Gangji Poonja, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 15th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground togetner with its messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bengalpura Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439, New No. 610, Old Survey No. 764, New Survey No. 2345 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" Ward No. 1535 and Street No. 29-31 and bonded as follows, that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Bengalpura Street, on the North by the house of Hajee Ahmed Hassum and on the South by the house of Amibhai Mokhi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, side-boards, hatstands, dressing and writing tables, teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored corner cabinets, single and double almiras, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator General Bombay, the effects of the following:—

Re:—The late Mr. Dayabhai Fakirchand:—1 silver small tray, 1 silver lota and 2 silver valkis.

Re:—The late Mr. S. J. Tellery:—7 packets of small stones.

Re:—The late Mr. Canjee Bhimjee:—Wearing cotton and silk clothes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Caderbhoy Nathoobhoy of Katha Bazar:—

200 casks of imitation red lead each 1 cwt.

150 casks of imitation red lead each 1½ cwt.

By order of the concerned:—1 case glass beads of assorted colours.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates of the following Insolvents:—

Re:—Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent:—24 old silver coins.

Re:—Ranchhorddas Muljee, an insolvent:—

3 Milner's iron safes, gadlas, takias and Mehta boxes, etc.

Re:—Tricumdas Premjee, Insolvent.

1 Iron Safe, weighing scale, pictures frames, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 wooden wheel rubber-tyred victoria (canoe shaped) by Stephens.

1 steel wheel, rubber-tyred victoria.

The property of a gentleman going out of Bombay.

1 canoe shape victoria, steel wheeled very slightly used.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COP BOTTOM WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Colaba, Land and Mill Company's Mill at Calaba, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hassonally Alaruckia:—

About 250 cwt cop bottom waste of Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Pubile Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Coloba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW

THE MILLS OF GOD

Presenting Satur. Jan. 10th.

Parts 1st and 2nd of

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

4,000 people! 20 lions!
and 50 Gladiators
AND
For the first time in Bombay.
Gardner—Brown's

'MERRY MAGNETS.'

Featuring
A complete Vaudeville Programme.

Box office at Theatre.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT THE **ALCAZAR**
6-30 ... TWO SHOWS TWICE NIGHTLY ... **10**

ALL VARIETIES—NO PICTURES.
RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITES
THE CLARIDGES
"UNA" AND "PERCY"
IN
Revues and Ragtime.

Williams & Diamond
In a Mirth Provoking Sketch
"THE ACTRESS."

Reggie Williams
The man in the Check Suit.
FRESH COMICALITIES

Steve Buckingham
THE GENIAL COMEDIAN.

LAURA DIAMOND
INSTRUMENTAL SOUBRETTE

VANDEEK RUSSIAN DANCER.

Not a dull moment all through the show.
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
TO-MORROW.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LOOK OUT FOR
THE LADY WITH THE MOLE.

BOXING

1st SHERWOOD FORESTERS
OPEN TOURNAMENT
COOPERAGE, BOMBAY
7th, 8th, 9th and 10th January 1914
at 9-30 p. m. nightly.
Uunder Army & Navy Boxing Association Rules.
EVENTS.
OPEN TO ALL INDIA } Army, Navy, Volunteers and Police (Europeans)

		PRIZES	
WELTER WEIGHTS.	10st. 7lb.	Rs. 75	Rs. 45.
LIGHT WEIGHTS ..	10st.	„ 75	„ 45.
FEATHER WEIGHTS	9st.	„ 75	„ 45

VOLUNTEER CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY

		PRIZES.	
VOLUNTEERS	(Cup value)	Rs. 50	Rs. 25.
CADETS	„	„ 40	„ 20.

OPEN TO REGIMENT ONLY

		PRIZES.	
Middle Weights	11st.	Rs. 60	Rs. 30.
Light Weights	10st.	„ 60	„ 30.
Feather Weights	9st.	„ 60	„ 30.

The Committee reserve the right to increase or decrease the amount of the prizes, according to the Entries.

Entries to reach Boxing President by the 1-1-1914.

Weigh in at the Garrison Gymnasium, Colaba, at 9 a. m, 7th January, 1914.

CONTESTS.

The Committee will arrange One or Two Contests Nightly of 4 & 6 Rounds.

Application for same to be made with entries.

Prizes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 per Contest.

PRICES OF SEATS.

Reserved Rs. 3. season for Same Rs. 8, Unreserved Rs. 2. and 1 Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to unreserved seats.

Seats may be booked at Messrs McAlpin, Sports Stores, Bombay, from 9 a. m. till 12noon and 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. commencing from 1st January, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

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AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

3,500 Feet **SIEGFRIED.** 3 Parts.

Adapted from the Popular Grand Opera.

A fine representation of the adventures of the German hero as given in the legend.

Gorgeous Costumes–Splendid Setting–Superb Acting.

BILL—EXPRESS MESSENGER | HOW TO GROW.

Two good laughter-raisers.

3 Shows nightly:—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Sat. and Sunday:—*11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LA SCALA "SPECIAL"

Film specially taken by Bourne and Shepherd.

LORD BRASSEY

MET BY H. E. LORD WILLINGDON,

AFTER HIS MOST SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE

ON THE YACHT "SUNBEAM."

Views of the Yacht, Views of Bombay Harbour, Arrival and Departure of H. E. The GOVERNOR, etc., etc.

THIS FILM WILL BE SHOWN

At LA SCALA,

TO-MORROW EVENING,

With our New Change of Programme.

NOVELTY THEATRE

(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 13th 14th and 15th January

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce

for the first time in Bombay,

Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Grampton ...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun K. C. .....Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.
Finch McComas....Capt. Meade.
The Waiter. .....Mr. Hogg.
Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Glandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Parlour Maid.....Mrs. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning

Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.

Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT.

The last night of the extended Cinema Season, 3 Shows to-night. 6-15 to 7-30 p.m. 7-45 to 9 p.m. 10 to 11-15 p.m.

1. **Gazette.**—Latest news of the world received by last Friday's Mail.

2. **The Adventures of Charles' Aunt**—Comic.

3. **"War Correspondents"**—A thrilling and realistic story of War, Love and Journalism in 4 parts.

4. **The Bull Fight**—Comic.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. **2**; Stalls, Re. **1**; Dress Circle, Re. **1**; Balcony, Annas **8**; and Gallery Annas **4**. Children half prices. Soldiers in uniform half prices to Balcony only.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS FOR 1914.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1914.

Whitaker's Almanack for 1914 contains articles of world-wide interest and is as indispensable as ever. Paper Edition, 536 pages. As. 14. The Cloth Edition, 826 pages exclusive of advertisement pages. Rs. 2-3.

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Whitaker's Peerage for 1914 will continue to supply "in one alphabetical list" a complete and detailed account of Peers, Privy Councillors, Baronets, Knights, and Companions. Its circulation exceeds that of all other Peerages combined, and it is an extraordinarily cheap purchase of the public at Rs. 4-6.

WHO'S WHO, 1914.

Contains 2,226 pages of References, 25,000 Biographies.

Rs. 13-2.

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A Handbook to all the Questions of the Day. As. 8.

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Containing a mass of Astronomical, Meteorological, Official and other information of a useful character. As. 12.

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PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

The Process Year Book 1913-1914.

Hundreds of Illustrations.

Rs. 4-6.

Expected shortly

THE INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER.

Cloth, Rs 1-12.

The International Whitaker is to every Nation what Whitaker's Almanack has become to the British Empire. It treats of each Nation on similar lines and contains geographical, commercial, statistical and general information concerning every Country. Merchants and bankers, politicians and statesmen, investors and emigrants, and everyone who desires to be accurately informed, will find the work well worth the money.

Expected shortly

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1914.

A Library of information of Affairs,

IMPERIAL, FOREIGN, DOMESTIC.

Political.	Philanthropic
Naval and Military	Educational
Financial	Social
Commercial	Sporting, Etc., Etc.
Agricultural	Literary and
Industrial	Scientific
Religious	Musical and Dramatic

Cloth, Rs. 3-1.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Please do away with Adulterated Ghee & Butter.

Use NUCOLINE.

An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter!

Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.

Analysed by Bombay Municipality.

1 lb. tin .. .. .. Rs. **0-9-0**
7 lbs. tin .. .. .. ,, **3-8-0**

Sole Agents:—

BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

***Address:*—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Rawalpindi and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Bhuj and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Isolated light showers have occurred in south-east Madras.

A few light showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 8th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	71.5	57.4	86	6.49		0.86
Jask	78.4	59.8	84	1.68		—0.19
Muskat	79.6	62.6	58	0.66		—0.38
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.2	45.4	74	0.91		0.57
Rawalpindi	66.6	39.5	90	3.21		1.63
Lahore	70.4	43.1	88	1.29		0.66
Sirsa	72.3	46.2	78	1.26		0.79
Ambala	75.7	45.3	68	0.96		—0.69
Delhi	76.0	52.4	59	0.52		—0.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.7	50.9	55	0.09		—0.41
Mainpuri	80.4	48.1	70	0.26		—0.49
Jhansi	80.4	51.0	47	0.37		—0.15
Cawnpore	80.8	51.3	68	0.02		—0.82
Allahabad	78.9	48.0	56	0.68		—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	74.1	40.8	65	1.30		1.11
Karachi	80.1	57.2	54	0.17		—0.09
Ajmer	77.9	50.9	67	2.34		1.88
Jalpore	80.2	55.4	29	0.86		0.42
Kotah	81.8	57.6	52	1.03		0.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.4	53.0	58	0.03		—0.15
Dwarka	81.6	61.1	60	0.00		—0.06
Veraval	79.9	64.2	45	0.00		—0.40
Rajkot	89.4	54.1	61	0.00		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	58.6	48	0.00		—0.32
Surat	90.9	62.5	54	0.00		—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.6	61.8	49	0.00		—0.21
Deesa	89.0	55.9	50	0.01		—0.19
Neemuch	82.2	54.2	48	0.12		—0.26
Indore	83.7	55.3	51	0.20		—0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.9	48.3	64	0.94		—0.03
Saugor	81.4	57.6	27	0.81		—0.33
Hoshangabad	82.3	51.8	62	0.77		—0.25
Khandwa	85.9	51.3	49	0.00		—0.85
Akola	86.0	53.7	40	0.49		—0.90
Amraoti	83.3	56.3	52	1.31		0.01
Nagpur	81.4	52.7	56	0.85		—0.57
Chanda	83.4	52.0	79	0.37		—0.81
Raipur	80.7	56.6	77	1.20		0.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	71.1	70	..		—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.1	67.5	48	..		—0.60
Mormugao	84.3	71.7	70	..		—1.14
Karwar	87.7	69.0	68	..		—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.7	52.1	45	0.08		—0.65
Ahmednagar	80.4	55.9	61	0.16		—0.81
Poona	87.8	57.8	68	..		—1.05
Sholapur	81.9	59.4	66	0.01		—1.42
Bijapur	81.4	60.4	57	0.24		—0.95
Belgaum	80.2	60.6	70	0.82		—1.03
Aurangabad	80.4	56.4	48	0.00		—0.85
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.1	50.9	77	0.02		—0.75
Hyderabad	78.9	61.6	78	0.00		—1.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.0	72.9	76	0.93		—2.38
Calicut	88.1	74.1	81	4.67		—1.28
Cochin	90.8	75.8	75	4.69		—3.46
Colombo	83.8	71.9	84	27.12		8.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.6	68.6	77	..		—8.06
Bellary	88.0	64.8	72	0.04		—2.66
Cuddapah	86.5	62.7	79	3.09		—1.41
Madras	83.3	72.6	73	28.73		9.37
Bangalore	83.2	58.8	81	0.34		—3.08
Coimbatore	84.6	70.0	87	4.87		0.30
Nilchinopoly	80.8	69.6	84	0.14	10.44	2.64
Tegapatam	81.6	71.2	96	..	53.35	26.03

The Karachi Municipality has passed the following resolutions:—That a Sub-Committee be appointed to confer with the Cantonment authorities with the object of reporting to the Municipality as to what measures should be taken for the destruction of mosquitoes, the treatment of stagnant water, and generally for the prevention of malaria.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

Dry weather prevails. Temperature remains high in Rajputana, Gujarat, the United Provinces. Air is very dry in the country surrounding Jhansi.

Forecast: No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY 7th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	30.072
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	68.6
Dew Point	,,	63.6
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)		4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	86.2
Minimum do. do.	,,	71.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, E, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.		116

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th January, was 30.012 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cisterns above the tide level in the straits at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Houstated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince Dock Sill.

1914	High Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	January	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	9	m 7	13	24 7
		9	42 a	26 2
Satur.	10	m 9	28	25 2
		10	58 a	28 4
Sun.	11	m 10	23	25 10
		11	34 a	29 3
Mon.	12	m 11	12	26 6
		m 0	9	29 10
Tues.	13	m 11	58 a	27 0
Wed.	14	m 0	44	30 2
		0	42 a	27 4

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	January.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	9	m 2	18	22 7
		2	17 a	17 5
Satur.	10	m 4	12	21 0
		3	45 a	16 0
Sun.	11	m 4	56	20 3
		4	27 a	15 4
Mon.	12	m 5	36	19 5
		5	8 a	14 10
Tues.	13	m 6	14	18 9
		5	48 a	14 8
Wed.	14	m 6	51	18 1
		6	28 a	14 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset
9. (Thurs.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 17m
0. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m
11. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m
12. (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
13. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m
14. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m. A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 1m P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 8th.

S.S. City of Chester	Osborne	Liverpool Dec. 12
S.S. Sunbeam	Callaway	Marseilles Nov. 29
S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Dec. 27

DEPARTURES.

January 8th.

S.S. Kasara	King	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Putiala	Mills	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Markgraf	Schapp	Zanzibar
S.S. Queda	Rouse	Calcutta
S.S. Umballa	Sparrow	do.
S.S. Vorwaerts	Clinak	Kobe via Colombo
S.S. Purnea	Piggott	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Thursday.

S.S. Weissentels	Klallinhoff	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Rahmani	Cottrell	Jeddah
S.S. Rysbergen	Burger	Rangoon
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta

S.S. City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3,521 tons, Captain H. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she had left on December 12, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Captain C. A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta which port she had left with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Markgraf:—The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain T. Schapp, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Patiala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Patiala 1,926 tons, Captain T. L. Mills, sailed on Thursday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain H. T. Rouse, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Umballa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain H. R. Sparrow, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Vorwaerts:—The A. L. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain T. Clinak, sailed on Thursday for Kobe via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain H. J. Piggott, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rahmani:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain W. G. Cottrell, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Weissenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,437 tons, Captain F. Klallinhoff, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Rysbergen:—The steamer Rysbergen, 2,304 tons, Captain F. Burger, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Salsette" with the Homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th idem.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Marmora" with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 8th idem.

THURSDAY January 8th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Cleopatra	Huber	A. L.S. N. & Co
B.	Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co.
C. & R.	Itauri	Childley	M. M. & Co
D. & E.	Clan Macintosh	Linonx	J. F. & Co
F.	Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G & Co
G.	Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell.
M.	Euphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co
N.	Lena	Charters	Ralli Bro
O.	Bleamoor	Blakey	T. M. & Co
P.	Weissenfels	Klattonhoff	W & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

2.	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Scfala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
4.	Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
5.	Silverdale	c. Leod	D. N. & Co
6.	Lizan Maru	Sahawa	N. Y. K
7.	Red Italia	Amedes	Kubattino Line
8.	Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9	Deta	Le mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14.	Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K
6	Rehmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co.

H. W. V. D

Lhasa		Manley	M. M & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi		McPhail	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jeravandas & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	A. G. & Co
Braziliana	Snowdon	
City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co.
City of Chester	Osborne	K. N. & Co.
Deu of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co
Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
Hos[illegible]	Fau[illegible]	T. M. & Co
Iran	[illegible]eabody	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kamakura Maru	Hot[illegible]	N. Y. K.
Kas[illegible]er	Smith	D. M. Khandwala
Khosuro	Hannan	I. M. & Co
Kilbia	Stewart	T. M. & Co
Nordmark	Menmann	W. & A. Graham & Co
Pandra	Hancock	M. M. & Co
Resbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	Bombay Company.
Shwesagon	Creagh	I. B. P & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Saint Veronica	Stubb	J. M. & Co.
Stephan	Cornelius	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shustry.
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey
Transport	Jones	D. N. & Co
Talyaur	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	S. O. & Co

An interesting case arising out of the customs of the Laccadive Islanders has just been decided by the Collector, Mr. Rabjohns, I.C.S. The case arose out of a petition put in by certain Melacheries as to their rights and privileges in carrying umbrellas, the singing of songs on ceremonial occasions and the wearing of coats. These questions have agitated this particular island for many years, and Mr. Rabjohns has now ruled that a Melacheri may carry an umbrella for purposes of protection against the rain and the sun, but not merely for purposes of display; a Melachery may sing songs at ceremonies only inside his own and other Melacheries' houses, but he may not sing outside or in procession; and a Melacheri may wear a coat in the boats always, but on the island he may only do so when it is necessary for the purpose of protection from chill. He may not wear a coat merely for the purpose of display.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY GRADUATES.

As two vacancies will occur among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of the Honourable Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye, M.A., ceasing to be Ordinary Fellows under Section 4 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, of 1904, on the expiry of their term of office on 4th March 1914, the Chancellor of the University directs, that an election by Registered Graduates be held to fill the said vacancies among the Ordinary Fellows on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1914. The election will be held in the manner laid down in the regulations for election of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates approved by Government and printed at pages 51-52 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1912-13.

A vacancy having occurred among the Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay by reason of the death of Mr. N. Belvadi, B.A., L.C.E., who was an ordinary Fellow, an election by the Faculty of Engineering of the University to fill the said vacancy will be held on Friday, the 30th January 1914.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following is the list of donations exceeding Rs. 25 to the above Orphanage, during the period 1909-1913:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In memory of the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Dewji	16,200	0	0
In memory of Mr. Sheriffbhoy Dewji's parents	2,650	0	0
Mr. Soomarbhoy Mowji	2,101	0	0
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.:— In honour of wedding of his son Rehemtullabhoy ..... Rs. 501 In memory of his granddaughter Bai Sakinabai ..... Rs. 250 As a Gift ..... Rs. 250	1,001	0	0
In memory of the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ladha Khatao	1,000	0	0
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Mahomedali Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Gulamali Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Ikbalhuseinbhoy Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Gulamhusein Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Alimahomed Gulamhusein Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Hoosenally Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Bai Kamarkhanum Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	1,000	0	0
Mr. Abdin Pirbhoy Damji	1,000	0	0
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	752	0	0
Ex-Students of the Currimbhoy Orphanage	400	0	0
Bai Khanubai Noormahomed J. Pirbhoy	301	0	0
Mowlabux	296	0	0
Bai Sakinabai daughter of J. Pirbhoy	251	0	0
Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.	251	0	0
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy	251	0	0
The Lodge Islam	230	0	0
Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji Doongaji	200	0	0
Mr. Currimbhoy Pirmahomed	125	0	0
Mr. Abdullabhoy Hoosein	125	0	0
In memory of the wife of Mr. Curmally Jamnahomed	125	0	0
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Rahim	101	0	0
A Gentleman	100	0	0
In memory of the late Bai Sahrabai, widow of Mr. Gulamhusein Jafferbhoy Ratansey	51	4	0
Mr. Fazulbhoy Gulamhusein	51	0	0
In memory of the daughter of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Mulji	51	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Canjibhoy Allarakhia's daughter.	51	0	0
Bunde-Khuda	51	0	0
In honour of wedding of Mr. Gulamhusein Ladhabhoy's sister	51	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji's sons	51	0	0
Mr. Ahmedbhoy R. Sayani, bar-at-law	51	0	0
Mr. Kassumbhoy Allarakhia	51	0	0
Mr. Meheralibhoy M. Fakira	51	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Karmali's son	50	0	0
In honour of the Pilgrimage of Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsey	50	0	0
A Gentleman (Bismillah)	50	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Piarali Abdulla Dosal's sons	50	0	0
Mr. Noormahomedbhoy Rajabalh	32	4	0
In honour of wedding of Mr. Pirmahomed Allarakhia's daughter	25	4	0
Mr. Sulemanbhoy Valji	25	4	0
Mr. Esmailbhoy Ebrahim	25	4	0
Mr. Jafferbhoy Ratansey	25	4	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Bundeali Somji's daughter	25	4	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsey's son	25	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Mahomed Jetha's son	25	0	0
Mr. Piarali A. Dosal's sons	25	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Hassumbhoy Alloo's daughter	25	0	0
In honour of the wedding of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Karmali's son	25	0	0
A Gentleman (M. C.)	25	0	0
Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy	25	0	0
In memory of Mr. Shivjibhoy Nathoo's son	25	0	0
The late Mr. Curmallybhoy Jamnahomed	25	0	0
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Kassum	25	0	0
Mr. Alladinbhoy Somji	25	0	0
Messrs. Bundealibhoy Esmail and Co.	25	0	0
Mr. Curmallibhoy Abdulla	25	0	0
Mr. Curmalljibhoy Hassum	25	0	0
In memory of Mr. Fazulbhoy Haji's daughter	25	0	0
Subscriptions under Rs. 25	318	12	0
Total Rs.	36,422	8	0

Colonel Pritchard will succeed Mr. Jardine in the Political Agentship in Bundelkhand being taken by Colonel Beville now on leave.

According to the Administration Report of the State of Kapurthala for the year 1912-13 the finances of the State are in a very satisfactory condition. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of a lakh and a quarter in income, and a decrease of Rs. 1,85,183 in expenditure. The income figures, however, include sums amounting to Rs. 1,16,842 which are really capital realisations, while on the expenditure side of the account over two lakhs were disbursed for extraordinary and unforeseen charges. The final account of the wedding of the Tika Sahib in 1911 shows a total expenditure of Rs. 4,91,482 that for the Delhi Durbar amounted Rs. 2,02,604. The gross income and expenditure account shows an accrued [illegible] for the year of Rs. 3,89,554. land revenue demand for the year w[illegible] 0,05,444, and no less than 99.8 per [illegible] this was realised, while only Rs. [illegible] mains to be collected from previ[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4½ per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 7

Consols 2½ %	..71⅞ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.28½ plus⅛
Rentes 3 %	86½plus¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26⅝plus¼
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 7-16unchgd
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅞unchangd
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) unchanged ..	..1.3⅞ „
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 13.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..84½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	4⅛ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3⅞—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 13-16ugd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 13-16—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77—9
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
Interest 7 day market loans..	.. 3½ „
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 7

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	32,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	12,000
Futures at New York March	12.15—4
Futures at New York May	12.04 „ 5

Advanced early on Foreign buying and declined later owing to weakness new orleans market.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	12-30unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .	.. 12⅜unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.42—4
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.52—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..9 1-4plus1-8
Demand Bills	4.86⅜ „ ⅜
Silver Comercial Bars	58 „ 5-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 7

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	5,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian..	—
„ „ Imports..	24,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good biz done Steady.

„ „ „ Futures steady.

Tone of Manchester Market steady with little doing	
Mid. Americans	..6.97plus 5d
Egyptian F.G.F.	..9.75unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	March 12.21plus2
	May 12.11 „ 2
New York Official noon call	March 12.12 — 7
	May 12.03 „ 6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 12.15plus5
	May 12.60 „ 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.65 plus. 4
F. M.	6.67 „ 5
M. A.	6.68 „ 4
A. M.	6.67 „ 4
M. J.	6.66 „ 3
J. J.	6.62 „ 2
J. A.	6.59 „ 2
A. S.	6.48 „ 2
S. O.	6.32 „ 3
O. N.	6.23 „ 3

COUNCIL BILLS

London Jan. 7th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000

Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 5,50,000 „ „ to Bombay } 8,40,000
Rs. 40,000 „ „ to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 1-32 (Min. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ⅛ 1-32 (Min .Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03

Telegraphic Transfers.—

Rs. 38,60,000were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 17,00,000 „ „ to Bombay } 71,60,000
Rs. 16,00,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ⅛ 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.08.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 82,60,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,00,00,000

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against sovereigns shipped to this country from abroas the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £50,000 due from Egypt on 19th January. Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £225,000 due from Egypt on 17th January.

Portsaid, Jan. 7th.

S.S. Marmora has shipped £6,000 Gold for India.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

[illegible] White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. [illegible]-Feb. ; Hull Buyers unchanged	36⅞
[illegible]Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. [illegible]minal quiet but steady.	
[illegible] American Rozario Santa Fe— [illegible], no sellers firm.	
[illegible] Russo—62½lbs. Jan. Feb. [illegible]l easier	33⅞—⅛
[illegible]straLan Jan.-Feb. sellers [illegible]d	35½
[illegible]n.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. [illegible]ellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	53½
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. ; Hamburg sellers steady	48plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady	47¾—¼
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. ; London, sellers value quiet	49—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp value quiet but steady unchanged	43½
Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb. ; Hull sellers dull	6.9.6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63⅛—¼
Copper Braziers	£ 80—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ; due	11

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35.9
„ „ Mutton „	36½
General Tone of Tallow Auction weak.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March ; steady	12.3⅞—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March ; quiet but steady	11.9½plus ¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan.	9.1plus 1½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.5½plus ¼
Opened firm and dearer, closed quieter	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March ; steady	13.1½plus ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	12.4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March value unchanged in the absence of business	12.6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; sellers dull unchanged	3.1½

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

PIECE GOODS DULL—MARKET CONGESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTA, Jan. 8.

BANK OF BENGAL.—At their meeting to-day the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the rate of interest on demand loans which has remained at 7 per cent. since November 13. Although cash balances at the branches of the Bank show a decrease, they are up at the head office to the extent of more than one crore eight lakhs and the percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 38.30 as against 37.64 last week, and 38.0 the week before.

EXCHANGE.—In the Exchange Market there is but little doing rates remaining for the most part unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper went this afternoon for cash at Rs. 95-6, the closing price for the forward position being Rs. 95-8.

SHARE MARKET.—In the Share Market rates in the coal section are slightly lower in the case of those companies that participated in yesterday's rise but values are still ahead of the opening prices.

JUTE MARKET.—In the market for baled jute there has been to-day a substantial drop, Rs. 82 being the closing price with sellers over.

PIECE GOODS.—The Local piece goods Market continues dull, stocks being heavily congested; the Market shows very little change since last week. There has been a further business done in grey shirtings but not to a great extent, and it looks as though makers had got to their lowest level, and now that they have mostly sold to the end of February and part of March, they are unwilling to go on selling at the same rates. Whether they are wise are not is doubtful but the feeling here at present seems to be that on the arrival of the goods in January February, March (and it is said that 20,000 bales were done in December for this shipment) a depression will result, and this section will be brought into the same line as all other styles.

BOMBAY VOUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Jan. 8.

7. *Practice.*—Saturday 10th instant ; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B.V.A. will carry out 6 pr. Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.
It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each Company will attend.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Caps.

8. *Proficiency Class*—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class, will be started in the B.V.A Head Quarters from Thursday 15th instant at 7. p.m.
All N.C.Os. not in possession of Proficiency Certificates are kindly requested to attend.
Members desirous of attending should Submit their names to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, by 12th instant.

(Sd). R.C.D. Graham, Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and dabby? Stgarn's Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 8.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs*	*From*	*Bank.*
3 boxes gold	96,000	London	Mercantile.
10 bundles rupees	20,000	Abbass	Hongkong.
5 „ „	10,000	Koheit	National.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues steady and unchanged, but the volume of business passing is small.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Apl.	1-4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5·32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, Mar.	1-4	9-32
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	⅛
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½
Marks „ „ ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		141½
„ „ Shanghai ...		190
„ „ Japan		147½

BULLION

Ready bar Silver in London is quoted ¼ higher while the forward rate is unchanged. Rates are 26⅜ for ready and 26-7/16 for forward. The tone of the local market on opening was steadier and a moderate business has been done during the day with little change in prices since the opening.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	6	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	77	10	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	77	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	17	20,119
B. B. & C. I. Railway	14	16,354

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market preserved a steady tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-5-6 steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95-6 for 5th January delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-12 (1908 Issue).

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady in the morning but closed slightly week to-day.

Centrals opened at Rs. 1,895, but closed at Rs. 1,880.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,480. Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,065.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 213-12, Crescent at Rs. 108-12, Swan at Rs. 277-8.

David declined to Rs. 452-8, Fazulbhai to Rs. 425 and Kohinoor to Rs. 717-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 80-8 and Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 143 to Rs. 146. Bombay Burma Trading Shares improved to Rs. 875 and Tata Preference Share were in demand at Rs. 155.

Bank of Bombay Shares advanced to Rs. 1,535 Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 205.

COTTON.

Changes in the American Markets are slight, futures bring quoted 3 to 5 points lower. A private cable to hand to-day states that the prevailing opinion is that the Census Bureau Ginners Report has been already discounted. The Ginners report will reach here on Saturday and the figures are awaited with interest.

The Local Market opened rather easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 298. Fine Bengal January was quoted Rs. 222 and March Rs. 228. There has been little enquiry during the day and rates have declined owing to free offerings. At the close good Broach is Rs. 294 and fine Bengal January Rs. 219. The tone is weak.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	216 ..	—	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	232	222	214 ..	—	Jan. 25th.
Do.	233	223	214 ..	..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	228	218	210 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	229	220	210 ..	..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	221	221 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	231	221 ..	Ready.
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	..	..	286 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do	..	..	288 ..	..	Ready.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	..	283 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	285 ..	..	Ready.
Do. Yeotmahl	..	..	277 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	287 ..	..	Ready.
Do. Dhamangaum, Poo gaum	..	..	267 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	268 ..	..	Ready.
Do-1Akola, Khamgaum "Far Staple"	..	..	255 ..	..	Jan. 25th
Do.	..	..	255 247 ..	..	Ready.
Do.	..	..	258 ..	..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	259 ..	..	Ready.
M G Broach	..	..	308 ..	..	Mar. 25th.
Do	..	..	.. 298	..	„ 15-25
M G muttia	..	..	224 207	..	Jan. 25th.
Do	..	..	224 207	..	Ready

Opening Tone		Dull
Estimated Sales		10,000
Total Imports		9,000
Months.		
J. F.	6.61	— 4
F. M.	6.63	„ 4
M. A.	6.64	„ 4
A. M.	6.63	„ 4
M. J.	6.63	„ 3
J. J.	6.59	„ 3
J. A.	6.56	„ 3
A. S.	6.45	„ 3
S. O	6.29	„ 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	6	0	R.T
White Pessi 75 %	5	5	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	3	„

Linseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready.....	7	13	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	14	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	2	0	R.T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....57	8	0	
Mughi 55	8	0	
Black Kutni J.F. 47	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotation s :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold.....	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready.....	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	5	0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 24 hours up to yesterday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	15,712 Bales
Wheat	6,107 Cwts.
Linseed	8,435 „
Rape, Rai, etc,.	56 „
Gingelyseed	9,952 „
Poppyseed.....	159 „
Groundnuts.....	15,429 „
Castorseed	8,308 „
Rice	4,207 „
Myrabollams	4,327 „
Cottonseed	43,287 „
Mowraseed	31 „
Gram	1,995 „
Jowar.....	7,189 „
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.

EDUCATION IN LIMDI.

PRIZE GIVING AT SIR J. HIGH SCHOOL.

At the prize giving of the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School in Limbdi which was attended among others by Mrs. and Miss Sladen Mr. Cowie, H. H. the Thakore, Saheb of Limbdi, the Heir apparent and other princess. the Educational Inspector Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah, in the course of his report, said that education was in a very flourishing condition in the Limbdi State and the happy result was due to the keen interest and liberal patronage of the Thakore Saheb. Primary education was both free and compulsory and even the High School which had nearly 450 boys on the roll was a free institution.

The result secured at the last Matriculation Examination was 11 passed out of 12 sent up. All the boys passed in the 1st and 2nd Grade Arts examination held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, and 14 out of 15 passed at the various examinations conducted by the Sanatan Dharme Propaganda Committee..

The State also maintained several handsome scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,500 a year.

After the boys had gone through a very interesting programme of recitations and dialogues, Mrs. Sladen distributed the prizes. Then the boys gave a performance of several very interesting Gymnastic exercises. Mr. Sladen expressed his satisfaction by saying that he had passed a most pleasant evening. After being garlanded, the company, dispersed amidst cheers.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations were sent to the Honorary Secretary in aid of the above institution:—

Rai Bahadur Okarji Kasturchandji Rs. 1,100; Merchants of Modi Bazar Outfort every year for ghee Rs. 204; Sheth Khimji Assur Virji in honour of his nomination as a J. P. Rs. 151; Sheth Pragji Surji for a feast of rice pudding, Rs. 97-6-9; Sheth Odhavji Anandji Sikhiladha every year, Rs. 51; Sheth Kanji Kersondas in honour of his son's marriage Rs. 51; R. B. Keshoji Nathu Sailor for books, Rs. 50; Sheth Ramdas Vishram for rice Rs. 32-3 Sheth Vaghji Khimji for rice as Dewali contribution Rs. 30-3 Sheth Laxmidas Ravji Iershi for books, Rs. 27-12-9 In memory of Sheth Gangji Mathuradas, Rs. 25; Sheth Harkisondas Ramji in honour of his son's passing the matriculation examination Rs. 20; Sheth Hansraj Talu for rice as Dewali contribution Rs. 15-1-6.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY CITY.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following Press Note was issued by the Bombay Government yesterday:—Certain statements have been publicly made regarding the prevalence of thefts in E. Division (Police) of the City of Bombay. It has been said that during the past few months a dozen houses have been broken into in this locality. An examination of the record shows that during the preceding six months only one case of house-breaking and theft by night, and no cases of house-breaking and theft by day, has been reported to the City Police.

In one case to which prominence has been given, the cloths that were stolen were left hanging during the night in an open verandah. The house was watched for three successive nights by two European and one Indian police officers, but the offender has not yet been arrested.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

List of Passengers per s.s. Delta to London on Jan. 10.

Mrs. Claud Black, Mr. G. Duracher, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chapman, Mr. Mare Faucauld, Mr. J. N. Duncan, Mr. V. W. Dean, Mr. T. Pearson, Rear Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., M.V.O., R.N., Lt.-Col. Eassie, Capt. Campbell, Mr. T. F. Raven, Comdr. P. W. Hill, Mrs. Luke, child and nurse, Mrs. Haughton and infant, Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Roudon, Mr. W. G. Ashford, Miss Summerskill, Mr. F. Graham, Sir Herbert Stephen, Mr. Graham Young, Mr. Cyril Hill, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Sortwell, Mr. C. W. Luke, Capt. H. L. Haughton, Mrs. M. Malleson and infant, Mr. G. F. Aspinall, Mr. E. M. C. Ackermann, Mr. and Mrs. Amar, Prof. J. Cadman, Mr. H. T. Cawley, Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. J. C. Clarke, Mrs. Coldwell and infant, Rev. C. S. Coldwell, Miss B. K. Evans, Mr. Gilmore, Mrs. Gilmore and child, Mr. F. W. Glenny, Mrs. W. O. Grazebrook, Mr. H. Hacking, Mr. A. G. Haig, Miss K. Hill, Master Lane, Major C. Lang, Major F. Lloyd-Jones, Dr. R. H. Lucas, Mr. W. Macdonald, Miss M. Manisty, Mrs. Mayes, and two children, Mr. E. G. Montgomery, Mrs. Montgomery, and two infants, Mrs. Hugh O'Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. F. Pfaff, Mr. H. M. Scott, Miss M. Wilmet Scott, Miss K. Snelling, Captain H. Spencer and Mrs. Wilcox.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

A RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Mr. P. D. Shandasani, late Agent, of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., at Hyderabad (Sind) writes to us as follows:—

1. The present position of the Indian Specie Bank with regard to its assets and liabilities cannot be accurately ascertained at present. What appears to be certain is that it has to meet the liabilities of the Depositors which are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed Deposits	1,36,93,851	6	10
Current Deposits	499,356	6	4
Saving Bank Deposits	400,000	10	0
Total ...	1,45,94,208	7	2

As against these liabilities of Rs. 1,45,94,208-7-2 the assets of the Bank as appearing in the books are Rs. 2,46,17,810-14-10 as detailed below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Local Bills discounted	36,665	5	8
Exchange Bills purchased	7,90,998	14	0
Cash Credits	1,83,143	13	7
Demand Loans (Including loans on Pearls and shares of Joint Stock Companies)	1,12,50,685	10	7
Overdrafts	254,502	8	2
Post due Bills	65,250	15	9
Bank Investments	752,281	0	0
Bullion Gold Account	3,840	0	0
Bullion Silver Account	9,000	0	0
Cash on Hand	396,291	12	8
Cash with Banks	28,819	9	5
	1,37,71,479	9	10
Dead Stock and C.	69,633	7	0
Loans to M. Nanabhai & Co. ...	8,404,379	7	11
Silver Account	2,372,318	6	11
Total ...	2,46,17,810	14	10

The assets of Rs. 2,46,17,810-14-10 are composed of,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Paid Up Capital	7,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund and Rests	2,523,602	7	8
	1,00,23,602	7	8
Deposits	1,45,94,208	7	2
Total ...	2,46,17,810	14	10

THE TOTAL LOSS.

(2) It is apparent that from the assets mentioned above there is a great deficit. The exact extent of the deficit cannot be known at present. The debit of Rs. 1,07,76697-14-0 under loan account of M. Nanabai and Co., and silver account is stated to be the loss in those transactions. The sales of silver holdings in London are reported to have resulted in the forfeiture of only the earnest money of about Rs. 30 lacs and nothing more. The earnest money of about Rs. 30 lacs appears to have been debited in the first instance to the loan account of M. Nanabai and Co. That loss of about Rs. 30 lacs has not to be separately taken into account since it is already included in the item of Rs. 84,04,379-7-11 outstanding in the loan account of M. Nanabai and Co. The difference between the amounts advanced in other accounts and the amounts that will be actually realized will be the total loss that the Bank shall have to meet.

If Liquidation proceedings are allowed to go on in the ordinary course and no reconstruction takes place:—

(a) There will be serious difficulties in the recovery of calls from contributories.
(b) The Liquidator will not be able to hold on to the securities for a considerable time which is absolutely necessary.
(c) Even if the Liquidator waits, business men will not allow the market to go up owing to the certainty that the Liquidator has to sell the securities.
(d) There will consequently be a large loss in the value of the assets, to which may be added.
(e) The cost of Liquidation.

And the result would be a great loss even to creditors.

If reconstruction takes place.

(a) Contributories will willingly pay calls more specially when they see that they get a relief under the proposed reconstruction scheme which they would never get under Llquidation.
(b) Calls can easily be recovered in monthly instalments not exceeding Rs. 10 per share.
(c) Pearls, shares and other securities can be properly nursed for a good length of time.
(d) Prices of all securities will rise immediately the scheme for reconstruction is sanctioned.
(e) Huge costs of liquidation proceedings can be avoided.

And the result would be that creditors will not lose a pie from their principal.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

(3) Out of the Reserve Capital of Rs. 75 lacs, it is proposed to make a call of only Rs. 40 per share payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 10 per share. These calls will aggregate to Rs. 60 lacs. The remaining Rs. 15 lacs receivable from the shareholders are proposed to be recovered from the Directors of the Bank as their liability on account of their negligence so as to afford permanent relief at Rs. 10 per share to the shareholders. Out of Rs. 60 lacs proposed to be called up from the shareholders at Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 15 lacs (one-fourth) may be irrecoverable on account of some shareholders having already declared themselves insolvent and others being on the verge of insolvency. The remaining Rs. 45 lacs, which may safely be counted as recoverable, with the addition of Rs. 15 lacs, proposed to be recovered from the Directors will raise the assets of the Bank by Rs. 60 lacs from Rs. 246 lacs and odd to Rs. 306 lacs and odd.

(4) Out of the above mentioned assets of Rs. 306 lacs and odd, Rs. 130 lacs on account of losses (Rs. 108 lacs in silver accounts and Rs. 22 lacs in securities of other accounts including Pearls and shares) may have at at the most to be ultimately wiped off, leaving net assets of Rs. 176 lacs and odd in easily liquidable securities. As against the net assets of Rs. 176 lacs and odd, the net liabilities of the Bank are Rs. 146 lacs. There will thus remain surplus assets of Rs. 30 lacs.

(5) The above mentioned surplus assets of Rs. 30 lacs are proposed to be distributed by way of transfer in fully paid up Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each of the New Bank proposed hereunder amongst the shareholders of the old bank who it will be seen will be getting Rs. 20 refund to them out of Rs. 40 per share contributed by them under the proposed scheme.

(6) The present debts that are to be paid amount to about Rs. 146 lacs as detailed in para 1. Of these about Rs. 5 lacs are on account of current deposits and about Rs. 4 lacs on account of Savings Bank Deposits.

Out of Rs. 5 lacs on account of current deposits Rs. 3 lacs which are due to His Highness Thakore Sahib of Morvi and two or three other big persons, can be converted into Fixed Deposits, so as to raise same to Rs. 140 lacs (round figure) from Rs. 137 lacs as at present. The remaining Rs. 2 lacs on account of current deposits together with Rs. 4 lacs on account of Savings Bank Deposits i.e., in all Rs. 6 lacs are proposed to be paid in full without interest at the end of the first year of the New Bank. There will remain Rs. 140 lacs to be paid off on account of Fixed Deposits. Out of these Rs. 105 lacs (three-fourths) annas twelve in the rupee are proposed to be paid off in cash without interest in four annual instalments of Rs. 62½ lacs at annas three in the rupee at the beginning of the second, third, fourth and fifth year of the New Bank and from Fixed Deposit receipts payable as above to be issued in lieu of the old ones. The remaining Rs. 35 lacs (one-fourth) are proposed to be distributed amongst holders of old Fixed Deposit receipts at annas four in the rupee by way of transfer in fully paid up 5 per cent cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 25 each of the New Bank proposes hereunder bearing interest from its very start.

A NEW BANK.

A New Bank is proposed to be started to act as liquidator of the present Bank without any remuneration whatsoever. The capital of the New Bank be Rs. 100 lacs (one crore) divided into Rs. 50 lacs fully paid up Ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each and Rs. 50 lacs fully paid up 5 per cent. cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 25 each. The surplus assets of Rs. 30 lacs mentioned in para 4 to be recouped towards Rs. 50 lacs capital of proposed ordinary shares, the remainder Rs. 20 lacs capital of proposed ordinary shares to be issued to the public in such manner and at such time as may be thought proper. Rs. 35 lacs set apart from debts payable to holders of old fixed deposit receipts as explained in the foregoing para to be recouped towards Rs. 50 lacs capital of proposed preferential shares, the remainder Rs. 15 lacs capital if proposed preferential shares to be issued to the public in such manner and at such time as may be thought proper.

(8) The subscribed and paid up capital of the proposed New Bank will be Rs. 65 lacs.

(9) The new Liabilities of the proposed New Bank as transferred from the Old Bank will be Rs. 111 lacs (Rs. 6 lacs on account of current and saving bank deposits and Rs. 105 lacs on account of Fixed Deposits (three-fourths).

(10) The net assets (Working Capital) of the proposed New Bank as transferred from the Assets of the old Bank of Rs. 321 lacs and odd after providing Rs. 145 lacs on account of anticipated losses detailed in paras 3 and 4 will be Rs. 176 lacs.

(11) The number of the Directors of the proposed New Bank be fixed at seven. Of these three will be elected by the holders of ordinary shares one by the holders of Preferential shares two by the Depositors and the remaining one will be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, who will be an ex-officio.

(12) The constitution of and the business to be undertaken by the proposed New Bank be like the Bank of Bombay as far as possible.

PLAGUE IN BELLARY DISTRICT.

The following Notification issued by the Government of Madras Local and Municipal Department, is published for general information in the "Bombay Government Gazettee":—

Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary districts, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Goni Basappa car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the festival from the 3rd to 12th March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this Notification will be turned back.

BAND AT BYCULLA.

By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster at the G. I. P. Mechanic's Institute Byculla commencing at 6 p.m.

Description—Pieces	Composers
March—"A Bunch of Roses,"	Chapi
Valse—"Luxembourg"	Leha
Potpourri "Melodious Memories"	Finck
Italian Serenade "La Saloma"	Yracher
Two Step "Hilchy Koo"	Pether

God Save the King Emperor.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 3rd January 1914:—Bombay City 2, Karachi District—6, Surat District 8, Thana District—1, East Khandesh District 23, Poona District—Poona Town 27, Other places in Poona District 19, Ahmednagar District 3, Kolaba District—11, Belgaum District 75, Dharwar District—123, Kanara District 1, (imported case), Bijapur District 159, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 95, Bhor State 1, Surat Agency 6, Total 560.

TRADE IN DELHI.

A NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

At a meeting held at Delhi yesterday of representatives of the importers and buyers engaged in trade in Delhi, it was decided to replace the Delhi Piece-goods Association with a new organisation to be called the Delhi Buyers and Suppliers Cloth Association with Mr. F. C. Waller as president.

At the same meeting an agreement was arrived at on various matters which had been in dispute between the two sections, and a new contract system was inaugurated. This is expected to considerably facilitate trade in Delhi.

BOXING.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND NIGHT.

Some more capital fighting was seen last night, the fifteen events being over in good time owing to six knock-outs, two disqualifications and a walk-over. The class of boxing was better and all meant business, but the calls of "break" were sometimes unnecessary in the second half. No recognised rules prohibit a man hitting unless he himself is holding, and as long as both have their arms free it is a pity to stop fast infighting. Kennedy invariably holds and was deservedly disqualified, but it was rather hard on Worth.

Both contests ended rather early, Kubes and Fisher being much too good for their opponents. Both are very nice fighters with good punches, and Fisher in his class will take a deal of beating in any contest; his foot work being particularly good.

Paul and Maloney kept up their reputations as heavy hitters, the former putting his man to sleep in two open competitions.

The attendance was better and with good sport is likely to improve as the Tournament goes on.

With the addition of Lieut. Sandford, the officials were the same as on the first night.

Following were the results:—

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—9 St. (2nd Round).

Lce.-Corpl. Dunkerley v. Pte. White. The former was the cooler, but White shewed up well in close work and had a pull in the first. Dunkerley more aggressive in the second, more short-arm work with hard hitting and a very even round. The third was very hard, at short range all the time, White crossing his right well and Dunkerley his left, the latter winning purely through setting the pace.

Corpl. Widdowson v. Pte. Dove Dove, the shorter, followed up well and had his man in difficulties, flooring him twice, but Widdowson recovered well. Widdowson pressed, but Dove getting a right to the jaw sent him down. In the last a number of swings were missed, Dove getting home towards the end and winning.

Dr. Stansbie v. Dr. Sackett Sackett was bigger and early floored his man, but then as he was sparring up Stansbie swung his right and brought him to the floor. Sackett rose groggy, and a right to the jaw sent him down for the full count.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10 st. 7 lbs. (2nd Round).

Pte. Paul (2nd Dorset Regt.) v. Pte. Bird (Norfolk Regt.). Nearly all sparring in the first. In the second more sparring and warmed to fight on, Paul aggressive and dropping his man with a short left, as time was called. The third saw Bird go down in a mix, and later a good left jab to the jaw put him out.

Pte. Mann W. O. from Pte. Morris (Both Norfolk Regt.).

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—10 st. (2nd Round.).

Pte. Crowson v. Pte. Smith. Crowson set the pace, Smith using a long left and wrestling to avoid, pushing his man down twice; Crowson scoring. Crowson pressed and added more points in the second. Crowson landed every time he led in the third and won easily.

5 ROUND CONTEST.—Vol. Kubes (B. V. Champion of Bombay v. Vol. Klein (B. V. R.) Champion of Bombay v. Vol. Klein (B.V. at once went in and scored, though Klein retaliated with a right swing. A right to the jaw dropped Klein, who rose too early and tried to hold. His right being free, Kubes swung it to the jaw and Klein was counted out.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10 st. (1st Round).

Pte. Haywood (1st Sherwoods) v. Pte. Garden (2nd Camerons) Garden rushed and Haywood had to duck and cover, the former then piled in points with his left, Haywood stood his ground in a fast round, but Garden's left again won him points. In the third the pace was again hot and Garden keeping at it with his left had a good margin in his favour.

Pte. Kennedy (1st Sherwoods) v. Seaman Stirling (H. M. S. Swiftsure) Stirling, the shorter, set a hot pace; Kennedy slipping and, as usual, twice warned for holding. A hard second round, each doling out a share of hard swings. The third saw Stirling all over his man, who was well beaten when, on the call of time, he was disqualified for holding.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA, 9st. (1st Round).

Stoker Seeds (H. M. S. Pelorus) v. A. B. Rolands (H. M. S. Swiftsure).—Seeds rushed, but Rolands was cool and having the better of it when a right swing to the jaw dropped him. Rolands rose too soon, but though very dazed managed to keep away from a knock-out. Reviving, Rolands fought an even second round. A good third, Rolands pressing and Seed retreating The former had it on points, but could not make up for the first round.

REGIMENTAL, 10st. (2nd Round).

Bdsm. Maloney v. Pte. Fentem.—Maloney at once went for his man landing heavy lefts and rights. Fentem went down and misjudging the time rose as the count came.

Pte. Worth v. Pte. Clarke.—Clarke was distinctly better, and though Worth was disqualified for holding his shewing did not give him much chance.

REGIMENTAL, 9st. (2nd Round).

Pte. Greenburgh v. Pte. Redfern.—A fast mix all the way, both wild with Greenburgh the better and drawing claret. They got too close for swings to land, Redfern tiring and pressed hard. Early in the third Greenburgh opened Redfern's cheek and the latter gave in.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA, 10st. (1st Round).

Pte. Paul (2nd Dorsets) v. Dr. Banks (Norfolks).—Banks, a left hander, rushed through the ropes and promised a It was, however, the other way as in a mix-up Paul landed a right on the point and Banks went down for the count.

5 ROUND CONTEST.

Seaman Garman (H. M. S. Swiftsure), Light Weight Champion of Ceylon and Burma v. Pte. Fisher (Cameron H'ders), Light Weight Champion, 9th Division.—Fisher got to work and put Garman down, then in open fighting had the better of it sending his man down with a hard right to rise as time came. Garman was soon in difficulties and a heavily left dazed him. Fisher following up knocked him through the ropes off the stage, Garman only rising after the bell.

Best loser prizes were awarded for Wednesday to L.-C. Williamson and Pte. Brown, and for last night to Pte. Haywood and Seaman Rolands.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SHORT MORNING.

Hounds met at the Rifle Butts yesterday. H. E. Lady Willingdon being present and three other ladies, there being 60 riders in all. After a long wait for it to get light enough to start, the Master moved off along the Wahala Road, and leaving it before coming to the hill, drew the market gardens near by.

We had not long to wait before a jack was put up and pushed out into the melon grounds. Making his way to Sahar he led us over some pretty bad going, and when near Sahar Church he jinked for the plantations there, but being turned clean back, the pack which were very close on him, rolled him over, and so put a very premature end to that chase.

Taking the pack over to Sahar, the Master drew the side of the hill, and away went another jack, across the melon ground to Chackla. A little bit of good going brought the field up against the wire enclosure on the side of the Andheri Road. The jack did not make a clean out through, but breaking on the west side without crossing the road for the Mango tope, made alongside the road, over the Bomanwadi Valley and so on to Jackal Hill. Very fortunately he did not make for the railway, but turning back set off for Sahar again, but hounds kept him from going back to his old haunts and hustled him round the hill, until he came to the melon grounds on the way back to Santa Cruz. There he was seen in front, and making for a point between the Jackal Club and the railway but the pack caught upon him on the flats, and his days were run.

It was strange having a kill so near home, but the horses were probably glad not to have a long walk home after toiling over so much melon ground. No part of either run was over three miles from home.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, 10th January).

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Master Delaval 9-10, Starborn 9-7, Molly S. 9-5, Lady Douglas 9-3, Lord Reay 9-2, Sly Kiss 8-12, Seigneurie 8-11, Lord Robert 8-9, Mr. Pedler 8-0, Wild Bird 7-12, Boomey 7-5, and Silver Memory 7-2.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance about 9 furlongs.

Nakib 9-7, Gold Fish II. 9-2, Tajilmulook 9-1, Purity 8-7, Money Gold 8-4, Sunspot 8-3, Terror 8-2, Beyrut 8-1, Gowahajmer 7-12, Real Gold 7-10, and Shawcutt 7-7.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

Ajmer 9-12, Good Gold 9-9, Iron Chest 9-3, Black Fish 9-0, Seaman 8-12, Kamil 8-11, Khedave Miseer 8-9, Ameer 8-8, Thabashir 8-8, Makbul 8-5, Moonif 8-5, Mulberry 8-2, Rashid Pasha 8-0, Farash 7-13, President 7-8, Alwar 7-8, Mootavuz 7-6, and Berlin Girl 7-0.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Aden 9-7, Old China 9-4, Small Diamond 9-4, Ameer 8-13, Ghalib 8-12, Grequa 8-12, Hurbia 8-11, Mercy 8-11, Lord Satu late Tezab 8-9, Turkish General 8-9, Dhaidan 8-9, Longboat 8-9, Agent 8-8, Biglig 8-8, Mulberry 8-7, Flying Bird 8-4, Lucifer 8-3, Lot 8-2, Mutar 8-2, Alwar 8-2, The Brat 8-0, President 8-0, Good Evening 7-12, Little King 7-11, Nasirabad 7-11, Malabar 7-7, Miss Nagashi 7-6, Papa 7-4 and Royalist 6-10.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Sweden 9-12, Minerva 9-3, Bahlool 9-0, Tenebreuse 8-11, Ream 8-11, Lord Roseberry 8-10, Moonspot 8-10, Maasal 8-10, Mat-hat-Baig 8-9, Castaway 8-7, Anaz 8-6, Scorn 8-3, Dilkush 8-2, Aga Pasha 8-2, Creditor 7-13, Ben Hur 7-13, Best Chance 7-12, Maidania 7-10, Salisbury 7-7, and Occident 7-0.

J. E. HUGHES, Major, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th January, 1914

HORSES LEFT-IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 8th January, 1914:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Starborn 9-7, Molly S. 9-5, Lady Douglas 9-3, Lord Reay 9-2, Sly Kiss 8-12, Seigneurie 8-11, Lord Robert 8-9, Mr. Pedler 8-0, Boomey 7-5, Silver Memory 7-2.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Gold Fish II 9-2, Purity 8-7, Money Gold 8-4, Sunspot 8-3, Terror 8-2, Beyrut 8-1, Gowahajmer 7-12, Shawcutt 7-7.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Ajmer 9-12, Iron Chest 9-3, Black Fish 9-0, Kamil 8-11, Thabashir 8-8, Makbul 8-5, Moonif 8-5, Mulberry 8-2, Rashid Pasha 8-0, Farash 7-13, President 7-8, Alwar 7-8, Mootavuz 7-6, Berlin Girl 7-6.

AN ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Aden 9-7, Small Diamond 9-4, Ghalib 8-12, Grequa 8-12, Hurbia 8-11, Mercy 8-11, Lord Satu late Tezab 8-9, Turkish General 8-9, Longboat 8-9, Agent 8-8, Mulberry 8-7, Flying Bird 8-4, Luciter 8-3, Lot 8-2, The Brat 8-0, Good Evening 7-12, Little King 7-11, Nasirabad 7-11, Malabar 7-7, Papa 7-4, Royalist 6-10.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Minerva 9-3, Ream 8-11, Lord Roseberry 8-10, Moonspot 8-10, Maasal 8-10, Mat-hat-Baig 8-9, Castaway 8-7, Anaz 8-6, Scorn 8-3, Creditor 7-13, Ben Hur 7-13, Maidania 7-10, Salisbury 7-7.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Division I.—Buttercup, George V, Battle, Huddai, Back Bay, Beelan, Rising Dawn, Khailan, Long Silk, Good Star, Louvre, Chaser, King Mac.

Division II.—Navigator, Balkan Prince, White Silk, Timoor, Aromatic, Nainava, Golden Gate, Najee, Gulberga, Burges, Nayel Pasha, Faleh Khan, Pharoah, Jemadar.

BILLIARDS.

WILLIAMS IN GOOD FORM.

GAME WITH MR. LUPTON.

The well-known professional cueist, A. E. Williams, who should need no introduction as at Home he is thought classy enough to pit against the best of exponents, has not taken long to strike form. His first appearance in Bombay, after recently arriving from a successful season in Calcutta, was at Pyrke's Saloon, on Wednesday night, when he gave Mr. R. Lupton 450 start in 800 up.

There was quite a good attendance, and they were fortunate enough to find Williams in great touch. He scored at an exceptionally fast pace, most of his points being compiled at the top of the table. Proof of this is the fact that a break of 141 took only six minutes at the table and included a wonderful sequence of fifty-two nursery canons. Other efforts worthy of notes were 99, 108, and 140.

In view of this it was no disgrace to the amateur to be beaten, though he failed to strike recent good form and total another three-figure effort. His best were 34 and 25, which left him a loser by 128 points.

Final scores were:—

Williams:—800.

Lupton (Rec. 450):—672.

WILLIAMS WINS AGAIN.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Baker, Williams met Mr. Lupton again last night at Pyrke's Saloon, and was this time the winner by 192 points. There was a poorer attendance than he deserves, but he met with a deal of appreciation and gave an admirable all round exhibition.

Each giving a safety, Lupton first got going with a 27, to which the professional responded with 54 by all round play; missing a screw back into the top pocket. Another 27 by Lupton, and Williams got going again with a 53, breaking down at an easy canon. Bringing off a difficult canon, he then continued with the red, going off it into middle and top pockets, to 113. Lupton followed with a 24, failing at a difficult in-off, Williams notching 80 mainly through a series of nurseries at the top of the table, missing one through the ball just failing to carry. Soon after he got going again with the same position and at the interval was 102 unfinished in 6 minutes.

On resuming, he played a more open game and carried the break to 242 in 14 minutes, a very difficult in-off pulling him up. Nothing of note happened for some time, then with nurseries Williams put on a 54 and then ran out with 55 and 18 unfinished. The game took 80 minutes, and the final score was:—

Williams:—800.

Lupton:—608.

An interesting evening concluded with some clever and original fancy shots.

Williams is to play at the Commercial Gymkhana on Monday night, at 9-15. Giving 600 in 1,000-up, he will play three opponents; each to make a third of the points required. Had this been the case last night, the third players would not have had much of a game.

Though up to the present he has not found much encouragement to stay long, it is to be hoped that Williams will afford further opportunities of seeing him play.

LA SCALA.

A PROMISING PROGRAMME.

The management of the above theatre are, contrary to the accepted rules in the Bombay theatres, putting on their new programme on Fridays instead of Saturdays. The new programme to-night, although it will include only the artists at present performing, will present them in new turns. The Excellas, whose juggling and balancing act has met with such success, will add to their reputation by promising to-night to continue the juggling, with tennis bats and balls, while one of them is perched on the head of the other. Miss Alice Digby provides several good numbers: "My Heart is with You To-night," being a song that is quite the rage in the Pantomines at Home. "You're a Great Big Blue-eyed Baby" and a ragtime number "Row, Row, Row," will also be sung by her. Little Mona, the vivacious soubrette, will sing some old favourites: "Dixie," "Saturday Afternoon till Monday Morning" and "He makes One Sing in Ragtime," all of which have a good swinging refrain.

In the pictures is included another of Bourne and Shepherd's local topical films. Lord Brassey's arrival in the Sunbeam will be depicted, as also the arrival and departure of Lord Willingdon. The drama "The Bridge of Terror" is said to be one of the most sensational and powerful seen on the cinema screen and is a La Scala special, and considerable daring and skill were required in its production. The advertisement says that it will make you sit on the edge of your seat with excitement. A comedy will also be shown "A Gay Dog Collared," and another film of acrobatic feats in the open air is coloured by Pathe's special process. The promise is for a splendid programme. Seats can be booked.

ASSAULT ON JUDGE'S SERVANT.

CASES WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The rule issued upon the District Magistrate of Alipur by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Walmsley, to show cause why the complaint of Sheo Charan, servant of Mr. Justice Woodroffe, should not be enquired into, on the ground that a *prima facie* case of assault was made out against Captain Walker, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, came on for hearing yesterday. Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose, vakil, stated that the accused had apologised to Mr. Justice Woodroffe, expressed regret for the action and had withdrawn cases he had brought against the complainant in his own court at Barrackpore. The vakil, therefore, wanted to withdraw the case. The Judge passed orders accordingly.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

E. B. S. R. MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

ABOLITION OF DISPARITY IN SERVICE.

NEED FOR MORE INDIAN ENGINEERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

At the Royal Commission on Public Services to-day evidence was taken from the Railway Department.

Colonel Browne, Manager of E. B. S. Railway said he would like to see the difference between the two services abolished. There was no room on the railways for what was known as the provincial service.

For the efficiency of the service he advocated a central college and the taking of more Royal Engineers into the railway service. He would support an increase of pension before an increase of pay. Heads of departments should have £1,000 a year as pension. He would employ more Indian engineers if he could meet efficient ones. The Traffic Superintendent should be paid the same as the Chief Engineer. A better class of men was wanted for the Stores Department.

Mr. R. K. Bieraaski, Locomotive Superintendent of the N. W. Railway representing the officers of the Revenue Department, did not think it necessary that Royal Engineers should be allowed a service of two and a half years or any one entering the service. The witness with emphasis preferred a pension scheme to a provident fund under present conditions. The Indians had no particular mechanical faculty and were useless without European supervision.

Mr. J. H. Murray, Deputy Traffic Manager, E. B. S. Railway, representing one hundred officers of the department, thought the difficulty about the position of Royal Engineers might be solved if they joined the service early in their career. Recruitment for Traffic department should be half in India and half in England.

Mr Keating, Chief Storekeeper N. W. Railway, said that recruitment to the Department at present was unsatisfactory. Men were wanted with mechanical and commercial training in England, followed by some experience in India. It would be good if Royal Engineers would enter the Department.

Mr. F. H. Bibra representing Temporary Engineers said it was impossible to bring all Temporary Engineers into the cadre but there were deserving cases for which Government might do something by increasing the establishment and putting men so brought in on a separate cadre.

The Commission rose for the day.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

SENIOR CLASS.

There were twenty-nine entries for the competition for the St. George's Gold and Silver Medals, play for which took place over the local golf course on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. The course is not all that it might be and the greens are getting very rough. This to a certain extent probably accounts for the very poor returns made. Conditions were by Medal play over eighteen holes, the Gold Medal being presented to the competitor in the senior class, those whose handicap is 7 or more, returning the lowest score, and the silver Medal similarly in the junior class for those whose handicap is 8 or over. After the first day's play three competitors Engla Russ and Hamilton headed the list for the Gold Medal with 44 for the nine holes. The scores returned were higher than usual and sixes and sevens frequently appeared on the cards. On the second day, England again returned a 44 and Russ although playing steadily for the first few holes eventually took 51. Hamilton improved considerably in his game and his score of 39 for the nine holes is the outstanding feature of the competition. He was driving a long ball and in most cases laid his approach shots dead, while he was very accurate with his putter. He had only one bad hole, a six at the seventh and here he lipped the hole for a five. He had two threes on his card at the third and eighth and holed out in four, at the fifth and sixth. England had two bad holes on the second day taking seven to the second and fourth but he did the other seven holes in 30.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Only 4 competitors made any return in the Junior Class, Longbottom with 97 for the eighteen holes winning the Silver Medal by four strokes from Gude, 101. Gude played a steady round the first morning and continued to do so until the sixth hole on the second day. Here he took nine strokes and afterwards he played the last three holes badly.

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

The handicap competition was won by Hamilton who was eight strokes better than any one else. His handicap is four and he won with a nett 79.

The following are the results:—

GOLD MEDAL.

J. L. Hamilton	83
R. D. England	88
M. F. Nicholson	89
J. W. Jessop	93
E. E. Cooms	95
C. A. Russ	95

SILVER MEDAL.

J. Longbottom	97
N. Gude	101
W. G. Mackie	105
G. W. Talbot	110

HANDICAP.

J. L. Hamilton	83	—4	79
N. Gude	101	—14	87
J. Longbottom	97	—8	89
M. F. Nicholson	89	plus 2	91
C. A. Russ	95	—4	91
R. D. England	88	plus 4	92
W. G. Mackie	105	—12	93
E. E. Coombs	95	Scr.	95
J. W. Jessop	93	plus 2	95
G. W. Talbot	110	—10	100

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

MR. BANERJEA ON PRESS ACT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 8

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-morrow the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle will move that the Bill to prevent the introduction into British India of any insect fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops be referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Maung Mye, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackeuna, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and the mover.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock will move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles in British India be referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott, the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindrachandra Nandi, the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Cobb, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice and the mover.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities. He will also introduce the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea will move the following resolution:—"That this Council recomends to the Governor-General in Council that an amendment of the Press Act of 1910 be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council so as to provide that when any orders of forfeitures is made under the Act the order must state or describe the offending words or articles or pictures or engraving or whatever it is upon which the Local Government bases its order and that Section 22 of the Act be so modified as to definitely empower the High Court to set aside an order of forfeiture not made in conformity with the provisions of Sections 4, 6, 9, 11 and 12 of the Act."

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Virji Keshowji v. Jamnabai.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused with two others was charged with criminal intimidation and insult under Sections 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused and one Pradhan were convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and in view of a previous conviction the accused was sentenced to suffer 14 days' rigorous imprisonment while Pradhan was fined Rs. 20. Virji made an application to the High Court to revise the order under its Revisional jurisdiction.

Mr. Binning, on behalf of the petitioner, contended that the complainant had a good-looking daughter Laxumi (widow aged 15) and the complaint was that about four months back all the accused came to the complaint's house and threatened her to cut her to pieces if she did not allow her daughter Laxumi to go out with them. Jamnabai refused to accede to their wishes. Thereupon they created a row. The accused No. 3 Ramji who was acquitted by the Magistrate did not take any part in this fracas. Jamnabai had been changing her places frequently and she did not bear a good reputation. The accused were not treated with grace by her. The Magistrate had comitted an error in taking into consideration the previous conviction against the petitioner. The supposed previous conviction was no conviction at all. It should not have been taken into consideration by the Magistrate. The Magistrate was wrong in sentencing the accused to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges for what was after all only a petty squabble.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence of the accused to the period which he had undergone prior to his being let out on bail by the High Court.

Mr. Binning and Mr. R. S. Pandit with Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A JEALOUS LOVER'S REVENGE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Cauty charged Budhan Baban, a Mahomedan cook with causing grievous hurt to a woman named Tanibai, who had been in his keeping for some time. The accused had seen her conversing with another man on the 12th ultimo, and growing jealous of their intimacy, had quarrelled with her, accusing her of infidelity towards him. A few days later the accused entered Tanibai's room late at night, armed with a table knife. He was then under the influence of liquor and approaching Tanibai, he inflicted three severe stabs on her head. The Police were immediately summoned to the scene and the injured woman was removed to the hospital where she was detained for 12 days. The accused admitted in court that he had stabbed Tanibai as he had noticed of late that she was growing too fond of another man.

His Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ECONOMY AND TAXES.

Perhaps it is well that business men should take stock of the Prime Minister's words without any further gloss or comment. Certainly he would never have felt the imperfections of the income tax so keenly if expenditure had been kept within reasonable bounds. Be his popularity what it may, we say that he is bound in honour to economise. The dearth of money, the depression in trade, the fall in the German programme, the shameful hoax of 1909, the broken pledges of 1911 all point in the same direction, and it will be well for the Government if the pressure of public opinion becomes irresistible before the Estimates see the light.—"Economist."

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

28-13—224-12—Payne and Co Messrs R D Cooper & Co a firm v. Framji Pallonji Talati Shroff D & D.

41-13—1190-12—Hiralal & Co Hari Bapu Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjisha Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K & Co.

43-13—720-13—Matubhai J & M Kashibai Widow and anr v. Bai Bhaugubai Widow and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co Unwalla P & P.

44-13—706-13—Pestonji R K & Co The Goculdas Cullianji Cotton Press Co Ld v. Shripad Govind Ranaday Madhowji K & C.

46-13—31-13—Nanu H & Co Ramdas Mulji v. Valoobai Widow Madhowji K & C.

47-13—917-12—Vachha and Co Bapuji Doosabhoy Patel v. Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhai and anr Payne & Co.

48-13—1193-12.—Vachha and Co. Maneckchand Oonkarji & anr v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Hiralal & Co.

49-13—585-11—Shamrao M and H Lakhmiram Kevalram v. Pitamber Akheram Jamsetjee R & D.

50-13—716-12—D J Mantri Shamsherkhan Innooskhan v Sulleman Joosub and anr Smetham B & Co.

58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th. Bachoo Harkisondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

621-13.—Jam. R. and D., Ramkissondas Gopaldas v. Shyamlal Mohanlal, Madhowji K. and Ch., Part Heard, 6-1-13.

300-13.—Dastur and Co., Hathibhai Callianji v. Veersey Poonja and anr., Madn. K. and Ch., Moti. and D., Part Heard, 5-1-13.

336-13.—Mulla and Mulla, Minocher Merwanji Pavri and anr. v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai and Co. a firm and ors., Wadia G. and Co.

351-13—Sm B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Muishet Khedekar Mulla & Mulla.

366-12—Mulla & Mulla Sakhram Mulshet Khedekar v. Kishow Raghowji Lote Smethan B & Co.

4-12—Manecklal & Ty Laxmibai widow & ors v Purshotam Pitamber & ors Ragh N & Co.

970-11—Raghavaya N & Co Radhabai widow and anr v. Walibai widow Manecklal & Ty.

472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas and ors v. Messrs Ramratan Comkarmal a firm.

470-13—Bhai K & G Ramvalabh Harmukbrai Gopiram Harmukbrai & anr v. Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P & P Sorabji Lunjibhoy Nairman v. Cooverji Linjibhoy Nairman & ors Dubash & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13—Dastur & Co Jamnabhai widow & or. v Tejpal Narsey & anr. Tyabji W & Co.

490-13—Manecklal & Ty Kundli K Paundooji Bounar v. Dnouduba Panduji Boukar & ors Sm B & Co Manchersha & Ty.

604-13—Madhowji K & Ch Bai Jorkore widow and anr v. Dayabhai Premchand Edg G W & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra & anr v. Trikamdas Dulsukhram & ors Daphtary F & D.

617-13—Patell & Ez. Haji Rajab Haji Mobidin & ors v. Fakernibo widow & anr. Mirza M & M.

618-13—Wadia G & Co Purkha Dolla & Co a a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani & anr in Person Jeh & B.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay Crawford & Co.

629-13—Little & Co WasudevjiBhaskarcharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jeh M & S.

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayan Dha Kji Chemburker In Person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharmsey Bhawanji v. Menion Mahomed Abdul Karim & ors Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain & V Vassanji Gopal & anr v. Tricumbji Takersey anr Sabnis & G Khand L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khoobalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & Ch.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

416-13—Captain V. Abdul Khan Hasankhan v. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Ismail. In Person Part Heard.

895-12—Bhaishanker P & G The Lakhmidass Khimji Spg. & Mg. Co. Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Bick M R & Co. Part Heard 6-1-13.

S C 847-13—Mulla and M Bachubai Jehangir Guzdar Mukri Makhdum Moolla Surajmal and Co.

869-13—Surajmal and Co Mukri Makhdum Moola Bachubai Jehangir Guzdar Mulla and M.

963-12—Captain & V. Hirji Khetsey & Co. a firm. v. The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

87-13—Dastur & Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdulbhoy Pirbhoy v. Mahomedbhoy Abdulbhoy Pirbhoy & ors. Bh. K & G Moti. J & M.

76-13—Dikshet & Pro. for pauper Thucker Khimji Kanji v. Messrs. Price Wills & Revi. a firm. Little & Co.

871-13—M. B. Chothia Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

289-12—Dubash & Co. Pro. for pauper Girdhardas Beehar v. Motilal Lalchand & ors.

1110-12—Motu J & M R. D. Sethna v. Meherally Allarakhia Bick M R & Co.

678-11—Judah & S Babaji Dowlatrao Rane & ors. v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr. Tab & G M G Th.

279-13—Mehta & D Ismail Mahomed & anr. v. Piaribi widow & anr. Jam R & D.

614-12—Vachha & Co. Maneckchand Virchand v. Asgarally Dawoodbhoy & ors. M. & D.

08-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay & Huzaz Steam Navigation Coy. of India Ltd. (in liquidation) v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bicknell M R & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

1064-13—Craign B The Bank of India Ltd. v. Tullockchand Zaverchand & Co.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

566-13—Jam R & D Lalchand Sadaji a firm v. Mahadev Vinayak Joshiram Dhanjishaw Ld.

439-13—Mulla & Mulla Jamnabai widow v. Odhavji Ard. H D & Co.

95-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Lakhmibai Widow v. Arjun Khimji and ors. Tyabji D and Co Madhowji K and C.

996-11—Mulla and M Bandevali Ebrahim Posaya v. Messrs. Sallay Mahomed Abrahim a firm Shamrao M and H.

1157-12—Amin and Desai Chagaulal Ambaram v. Choonilal Bapoo Dikshit and P.

240-13—Dubash & Co Mangaldas N Motiwalla v. Abdull Razack Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors Payne & Co.

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HUARD—On the 26th December, 1913, at 45, Agra Cantonment, the wife of C. A. E. Huard, Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—At Bolarum 23rd Dec. the wife of Captain D. V. Willoughby, 1st Brahmans, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURGE—HARRINGTON—At Christ Church, Dinapore, 22nd Dec. by the Rev. Birch, James Arthur Burge, Engineering Dept. E. I. Ry., Mokameh to Margaret Irene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mackay, of Dinapore.

SYMES—MORRISON—At Bombay, on the 7th of January, Arthur John William Symes, to Mrs. Ethel Marion Hilda Morrison.

DEATHS.

BRANDON—On the 8th January, at Bombay, James August, late General Manager, Standard Oil Co., of New York, Bombay.

PALMER—At Mangalore, 23rd Dec. Edwin Blanchard Palmer, late of Bank of Madras, aged 70.

BHIMJI BONESETTER:—Framji Dhunjibhoy Bhimjee Bonesetter, brother of Mr. M. D. Bhimjee Bonesetter, died yesterday. Funeral this morning.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Arabia due.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Suradeo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

MONDAY, January 12.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association: Election of Chairman.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

India Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to close T.

SATURDAY, January 10.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, Jan. 10, 1914.

"TOWARDS DEMOCRACY."

The last chapter of Mr. Bernard Houghton's "Bureaucratic Government," which was discussed in these columns on Wednesday, bears the interesting title "Towards Democracy" and contains a series of boldly conceived suggestions in the direction of administrative reform calculated to pave the way towards self-government. As the first step in this direction the author proposes the formation of a Civil Service "with more popular leanings." These leanings, according to Mr. Houghton, cannot be acquired at either Oxford or Cambridge, which are oligarchic by tradition and instinct. This is only partially true. Though no one will claim for the older Universities a democratic atmosphere, the author may be reminded that popular, even socialistic, ideas have permitted those Universities to quite an appreciable extent, and several popular movements have found their inspiration, if not their genesis, in them. And it may be added that many of the most democratic statesmen England has produced have come from Oxford and Cambridge. Again, they have been so long the homes of culture that, even in spite of a good deal of affectation and clinging to mediaeval intellectual or social ideals, Oxford and Cambridge have not proved less responsive to new forces in thought and politics than the more modern Universities with their less cramped, but more commercial, outlook on life. We discern in Mr. Houghton's proposal, however, a commendable anxiety to seek for democratic thought in places and environments congenial and encouraging to its growth and development. But we have abundant faith in the knowledge and culture and cosmopolitanism, which Oxford and Cambridge offer, to neutralise the contracting effects of an atmosphere not entirely free from some unlovely forms of race and class prejudices and prepossessions.

With many of Mr. Houghton's other suggestions, however, we are in entire sympathy. No one will maintain, for instance, that the Council Reforms have succeeded in enforcing to a really appreciable extent the views of the public as opposed to those of the bureaucracy, nor have the Reforms been followed by the relegation of the official class to its proper and subordinate place in the body politic. The battle is still hopelessly unequal, and, to strengthen the popular forces, Mr. Houghton proposes that the proportion of non-officials, preferably Indian, on the India Council might be increased to one-half; that the Viceroy might choose his own Council consisting wholly of non-officials; that Secretaries to the great departments might be similarly selected from outside the Civil Service, "unwarped by narrow departmental training;" that the governors of all the Provinces should be selected from among men of parliamentary or public experience, so that a broader and a more sympathetic spirit might be introduced into the provincial administrations; that the provincial Councils might be made stronger, and the Viceroy's Council be transformed into a Second Chamber; and that a portion of the power now possessed by district officers might be transferred to the district boards, whose position would thus be strengthened. The above are, broadly speaking, Mr. Houghton's suggestions, and he discusses them ably and, on the whole, convincingly. It will be impossible, we fear for many years, to eradicate from the administrative system in this country the bureaucratic influence. Even under the most democratic systems of Government in the West, such as France and England, we hear constant complaints of the growing and oppressive influence of bureaucratism; and it is undoubted that the extension and complication of the administrative machinery in England, resulting from the broadening of the democratic basis of the Government, has resulted in the growth of bureaucratism to a degree that was never anticipated, and is the cause of considerable apprehension to those who are concerned for the conservation of that element of Liberalism which has for a century past been the distinguishing feature of Government in Great Britain. But there is a difference between a bureaucracy which derives its powers from the people, and that which is inflicted upon a people from without; and the danger to be apprehended in India, or which rather already exists, is that, to a large extent, the reins of Government are controlled by the heads of a bureaucratic service. Representative Government, it is desirable to achieve, but what is more immediately and insistently desirable is to secure some form of responsible government; that is to say, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, the institution of a cabinet of Ministers who shall be directly responsible to a legislative body as well as to the Viceroy. A Government which is almost entirely composed of members of the Civil Service of the country can never satisfy the needs of a country with growing political aspirations like India. We are quite in agreement, therefore, with Mr. Houghton when he puts forward the demand that the Viceroy should choose his Council entirely from outside the Indian Civil Service, though we would not go so far as to endorse his suggestion that the Secretaries to the Great Departments should be similarly selected. The secretaryship of a department is essentially a post that should be filled by a permanent official. It is the Ministerial portfolios that must be saved from the hands of officials and transferred to those of public men with a political training, representing, as far as can be ascertained, the needs and aspirations of the people, and "unwarped by narrow departmental training." So long as the Viceroy's Ministers continue to be drawn, in the majority of cases, from the ranks of the bureaucracy, so long will the people of this country continue to be given the Government that is considered good for them by a well-meaning but interested and unimaginative tradition, instead of the Government that they want. And in this the danger of the future lies.

As regards the provincial Councils, Mr. Houghton would make an unofficial majority their normal feature and allow them greater latitude to legislate. The Viceroy's Council would be reduced in number and its legislative functions restricted to questions or subjects concerning, directly or indirectly, foreign Powers or in which a uniformity of procedure throughout India was essential. This would be a measure of real decentralisation making for genuine provincial autonomy. Mr. Houghton then proceeds to elaborate his scheme of the Viceroy's Council.

To borrow a judicial simile, the Viceroy's Council might have two functions: on the Original side it might deal with certain matters concerning India as a whole; on the Appellate side it might confirm, reject, or after the acts of the provincial assemblies. In brief, it would constitute a second chamber of wide and exceptional powers, but still a second chamber. Such a Constitution, it may be argued, while retaining in the hands of the English Government all ultimate control and direction, would give free scope in the provincial Councils for political growth, and for that local patriotism which is the mainspring of all true political life.

In the scheme outlined above Mr. Houghton finds a reasonable compromise between bureaucratic and democratic ideals. The real peril, as the author has shown, lies not in the grant of more popular government to India, but in the continuance of the present bureaucratic system, which has served its purpose but which the India of to-day has outgrown. Mr. Houghton is decidedly of opinion that no help can be expected from the bureaucracy to carry out a scheme of this nature, for a bureaucracy, if it is to be reformed at all, must be reformed by powers outside it and antagonistic to it. As the author says, it will oppose a hundred technical objections, a hundred difficulties and petty dangers which may conceivably wreck in practice any proposal for a more popular form of government.

Though the Indian Civil Service were manned by angels from heaven, the incurable defects of a bureaucratic government must prevent their best intentions and make them foes to political progress. It must now stand aside, and, in the interest of that country it has served so long and so truly, make over the dominion to other hands.

DAY BY DAY.

Welcome to Lord Brassey.

Bombay bids a cordial welcome to Earl Brassey, that grand old sailor, who at the age of 78 has just completed a voyage from England in his own steam yacht,—itself a veteran,—a voyage that many men of his age would fear to face, even if taken under the more certain conditions of travel on board a great liner. Lord Brassey, however, is perhaps the greatest amateur seaman in the world, and probably felt as comfortable and safe in his trim little vessel while proceeding under sail on a two thousand mile from Aden to Bombay, as if he had been at home in his stately mansion at Normanhurst. But this does not detract from the merits of an achievement that is, perhaps, to-day as notable as the famous voyage round the world which the Sunbeam made many years ago.

Mr. Chamberlain's Retirement.

One does not understand quite why the Unionists of West Birmingham should have been so surprised and bewildered by the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's intention to retire from Parliament at the next election. Mr. Chamberlain has been an invalid, and almost a cripple, for so many years now that the wonder is not that he should be anxious to resign his seat at the next election, but that he has not done so long ago. After his first seizure it was hoped by the family and friends of the great Unionist leader that he would eventually recover sufficiently to take an active part again in public affairs, but, as year after year passed without more than a comparatively slight improvement, it became clear that this hope must be abandoned, and we believe we are in the right in saying that there has not been any prospect during the past five years at least that Mr. Chamberlain would ever again take his seat in the assembly that he once so strongly dominated.

His Last Appearance in the House.

Mr. Chamberlain's last appearance in the House of Commons, it will be remembered, was on the occasion of the opening of the present Parliament, when assisted by his son Austen, he entered the House and, proceeding with great difficulty to the Clerk's table, took the oath and signed the roll, the pen having to be held for him as he did so. It is believed that Mr. Chamberlain's brain is now quite clear and active but the extent of the physical paralysis from which he is suffering makes any sort of activity quite impossible, though the care and medical attention he has received have produced an improvement in this respect, and his life may be prolonged for some time yet. Up to the time of his seizure Mr. Chamberlain was a man of remarkable physical activity, and, although he boasted that he never took exercise, he had always enjoyed splendid health, and an almost complete immunity from the little ills to which most men after the age of 40 are subject. It is thirty-eight years since Mr. Chamberlain first entered Parliament and 34 years since he became a Cabinet Minister.

The West Birmingham Seat.

The suggestion that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed his father in the representation of West Birmingham is, we should think, hardly likely to be true. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has a very safe seat in East Worcestershire which he has represented for over twenty years and it is improbable that he will care to sever his connection with the present constituents. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, whose name is also mentioned, is the second son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He is connected with the family business and has never taken any active part in politics. He has been his father's constant companion since his illness and has acted as his private secretary. Whatever member of the Chamberlain family puts up for the seat, he is almost certain to be returned, and even if the Liberals and Labourites combine, it is unlikely that they will be able to make much impression on the Unionist majority.

Mr. Masterman.

The announcement that Mr. Masterman is to enter the Cabinet is somewhat mysterious as it presupposes a coming vacancy. Mr. Masterman is at present Financial Secretary to the Treasury and was previously successively Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board and Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department. He occupied the latter office under Mr. Winston Churchill and is believed to be on excellent terms with that Minister. He is undoubtedly one of the cleverest of the younger men in the Government and has long been marked out for Cabinet rank. He was first elected for West Ham in 1906 but was unseated on petition in 1911, after the 1910, election, and then became member for South-West Bethnal Green. He unsuccessfully contested Dulwich in 1903. He had a brilliant career at Oxford and was President of the Union in 1896. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1912.

Missing Judgment in Bombay Cause Celebre.

A correspondent calls attention to a curious instance of the disappearance of an important public document from the record room of the Bombay High Court. There is now pending in the Baroda Courts an important suit between the heads of two distinct, but well-known, Hindu sects. The pleader, who represents one of the contestants, the well-known High Priest Sankaracharya of Shardapitha, cited passages from the famous Maharaja Libel Case in the course of the hearing, to the effect that the practices of the other side, the Pushti Margya Vaishnavas, were immoral and opposed to Vedic teaching. The pleader for the other side objected, to the admission of passages from a printed book. The judges of the Baroda High Court, thereupon, suggested to the pleader that he should procure a true manuscript copy of the judgment from the Bombay High Court. The High Court wrote back to say that the judgment referred to "was not available" and subsequently explained the ambiguity by stating that the judgment was "missing." The judgment was delivered in 1862 and was in reference to the question whether certain practices attributed to the Vaishnavite Maharajahs by the well-known social reformer the late Mr. Cursondas Mulji were or were not immoral. It is matter for regret, if true, that such an important judgment should be missing from the records of the Bombay High Court. A propos the correspondent asks whether the judges of the High Court are aware of this fact and whether an enquiry has been made in the matter?

The Iron Duke's Missing Letters.

The removal of important documents from the archives of public offices although rare, is not unknown in this country. A very curious case occurred some years ago in Madras. It may be news to many that the Conqueror of Napoleon and the Hero of the Peninsular Wars was at one time in actual charge of the operations against a Malabar Rajah called in English books and records "Pyche" Rajah after his seat of Palassi or Pyche near Tellicherry. Among the multitudinous records in the Malabar Collector's office at Calicut—some of them historical records of no mean value—there exist copies of a number of autograph letters of the Iron Duke presumably relating to the Pyche Revolt. The originals are now not forthcoming and were, it would appear, taken to England some years ago by a former Collector and afterwards returned. They have been missing ever since and are now, probably, irrecoverably lost. The writer happened to be in camp near Palassi some years ago and at Tellicherry, en route, came upon a valuable document, official correspondence dated Bombay Castle over a century old, relating to the Empalement on a *Kashu* (or instrument of torture) of two Moplahs by the self-same Pyche Rajah: one of the *cruces* of Rajah's career for which he was brought to trial and temporarily deprived of all authority, until by an act of Indemnity and Oblivion the then Governor-General again reinstated him to his district. This incident occurred in September, 1796.

A Bon Mot from Constantinople.

A new joke is going the rounds of Constantinople says a correspondent of "The Near East." It is in Turkish, and a translation cannot convey its flavour. Yet it is worth repeating. The Port Office in Constantinople is called "Liman Odassy" the Port Chamber or room, and the German commander of the First Army Corps is to be General Limann. So when one asks "Why should there *not* be a German General at the First Army Corps Headquarters?" you answer "Because he will make it into a "Liman Odassy"—and this means either a Port Office or Limann's room.

A "Hold-up" in the Streets of London.

A well-known Greek merchant experienced a most unpleasant adventure in London recently, which must have made him wonder for a moment whether he had not suddenly been transported to some turbulent South American republic. While taking an after-dinner stroll one Sunday with some friends, a stranger passed by, addressing some remarks as he passed. The Greek and his friends took no notice, but, looking up, were surprised to find the stranger had drawn a revolver and was covering them in the most approved fashion. Their hands went above their heads like lightning, and then the "desperado," with a cynical smile, strolled away, apparently quite happy at having carried out a "hold-up" in the streets of London. The sequel was told in the courts, where the stranger, who turned out to be a Brazilian, was fined forty shillings for carrying a weapon without a licence.

An Indian Musician in Russia.

Professor Inayatulla Khan, the noted Indian musician of Delhi, whose performances and philosophic interpretation of Indian music attracted considerable attention in England and America a few months back, would appear to have been welcomed equally warmly in Russia. We read that the leading musicians of Moscow, headed by Prince Tirtoloff, the well-known patron and expert of Russian music recently honoured the Indian musician at an entertainment at the Imperial conservatoire of music. The Hall, we are told, was crowded with Professors and students who applauded, very enthusiastically every selection from the programme of Indian music. Professor Inayat Khan in a short lecture explained the bases of Indian music was its higher ideals. This being the first opportunity afforded to Russian musicians to hear genuine Indian music from one of its leading exponents. Professor Inayat Khan's appearance occasioned extraordinary interest and when the Professor departed from the Hall, a crowd of students followed him to his carriage, giving cheers all the way.

Health During the Week.

There was a rather big leap in the death-rate of the city during the last week, which is probably the highest figure recorded in the season. It was 34.13 per thousand of the population, as compared with 29.89 of the week previous and 29.14, 28.5, and 27.87 of the three weeks preceding. The chief contributory causes of this high rate of mortality seem to have been first, the epidemic of dysentery which is still rife in some quarters of the city and secondly, the sudden rise in deaths from pthisis and other diseases of the respiratory system. There were no less than 31 fatal cases of the former kind and 123 of the latter, as compared with 15 of the former and 193 of the latter kind in the week previous. Old age and debility carried away an increased number of persons during the week, the figure being 106 as against 76 of the week preceding. There were 4 cases of small-pox, 2 of plague, 9 of measles, none of cholera and 43 of diarrhoea, during the period under notice. Still-births and premature births accounted for 28 and 4 deaths respectively. Jains, Mussalmans and non-Brahmin Hindus were the principal sufferers from the high mortality during the week. The total number of births registered during the week was 457, as compared with 455 of the week before, and 400 of the corresponding week of 1913.

City Mortality Returns.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday one attack and two deaths from plague was reported in Bombay city. There was no case either of cholera or small-pox reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 94, as compared with 91 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 134 of 1911. Out of a total of 1 860 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday last, 30 were found to be plague infected. Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 12.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

DEPARTURE OF GUESTS.

(From our Correspondents.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The following dined at Viceregal Lodge last night:—H. H. the Raja of Pudukota, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. John Drexel and Mrs. Drexel, Mr. John Drexel Jr. Miss Drexel, Mr. Vigors, Major Beatty, Mr. Paulton, Capt. Russel, and Capt. Fraser.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a dance last night at the Delhi Club.

The following left Viceregal Lodge today:—Lady Ronaldshay, Major and Mrs. St. John, Admiral Slade, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Beatty, Captain and Mrs. Hore-Ruthven, Mr. and Mrs. Wilberforce, Lady Hewitt, Mrs. Wormaid, and Capt. Sherston.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and staff, (Sir James Du Boulay Lt. Col. Maxwell, Sir James Roberts, Capt. Muir and Capt. Bruson) leave Viceregal Lodge for Lucknow to-night.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN GERMAN COLONIES.

A wireless telegraphy station at Kamina, in Togo (German West Africa), has received a number of wireless telegrams from a station at Nauen (near Berlin), a distance of 3.348 miles. The Kamina station (says Reuter's correspondent) will not be able to reply until its new plant, which is being being set up with the utmost speed, has been completed.

ALBANIAN SITUATION.

SUDDEN ARRIVAL OF TURKISH EXPEDITION.

MARTIAL LAW AT VALONA EXPLAINED.

ATTEMPT TO PROCLAIM IZZET PASHA KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 7.

The unexpected news that martial law had been proclaimed at Valona is now explained.

A vessel with 800 Turkish troops, including six officers, arrived last evening at Valona from Constantinople. It was intended to land at night and proclaim Izzet Pasha, the former Minister of War in Turkey, king of Albania, with a provisional government.

With the assistance of the Dutch gendarmerie, the officers proceeded to arrest the Turkish soldiers.

It is known that Izzet Pasha has left Constantinople but whether he is on board the ship which brought the expedition has not been ascertained.

Until quite recently there were two figures contending for the mastery in Albanian—Essad Pasha and Mufid Bey. The former was the defender of Scutari and the latter the provisional Foreign Minister. Essad's "coup" at Durrazzo in September last was aimed no less at the Provisional Government of which he was the Minister of Interior, than at preventing the acceptance by Albania of a foreign Prince as ruler. On November 24th however Prince Wilhelm of Wied was by the Powers selected ruler of Albania, and the clans were to go to Valona to elect him formally in the middle of December.

Essad Pasha, as already stated, seized the public funds at Durazzo where he established a Government of his own. Shortly after Mufid Bey called his partisans to arms to march against Essad, who had raised the Austrian flag at Tirana and summoned the Government at Valona to surrender the town.

Essad is styled the "Uncrowned King of the Albanians" and is 50 years old. Ex-Sultan Hamid hearing of his prowess on his well-tried principle of turning brigands into policemen, appointed Essad to the command of the gendarmerie in the town of Yanina. In 1908 he became a Young Turk and was elected deputy for Durazzo. Seeing that the fall of the Young Turks was imminent he changed sides. On his last appearance in the Turkish Parliament he is said to have threatened to kill the Speaker, and had to be dragged out of the Chamber by the police.

THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

CHIOS AND MITYLENE TO GO TO GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 8.

It is understood that the Triple Alliance has agreed to the British proposal that Greece shall retain Chios and Mitylene.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.

The changes in the military administration continue. Enver Pasha has assumed the functions of Chief of the General Staff as well as Minister of War.

BRITISH MINISTER IN MEXICO.

TRANSFERENCE CAUSES ELATION IN STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir L. E. G. Carden, British Minister in Central America, is being transferred from Mexico to Rio de Janeiro.

It is expressly explained that it is only a question of transfer and not of recall, but the change has caused great satisfaction in the United States.

TRANSFER NOT TO HAVE IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter learns that the transfer of Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister in Mexico, will not take place for some months.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Mr. C. M. Marling, councillor of the British Embassy in Constantinople, is mentioned as the probable successor of Sir Lionel Carden in Mexico.

"ROMANCE OF INDIA"

RELIEF OF STRANDED ARTISTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Only eleven Indians were thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the Indian spectacle at Earl's Court.

Two have since secured engagements at Edinburgh and only two of the remainder have availed themselves of the offer of the India Office to provide accommodation in the Asiatic Stranger's Home, apparently preferring to rely on the general relief funds.

It is hoped to obtain employment for some of these. Sir James Dunlop Smith is actively assisting in the organisation of relief.

ULSTER'S EXCLUSION.

THE ASQUITH-LAW CONVERSATIONS.

REPORTED RUPTURE UNCONFIRMED.

NO ADVERSE FACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Unionist officials' do not confirm that conversations between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law have ended.

The Liberals affirm that they are continuing without untoward incident and that no adverse factor has arisen.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

As an instance of tht conflict of opinion regarding the Home Rule situation the "Daily Telegraph" affirms that there has been no meeting whatever between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The paper says there were conversations between representatives of the two parties, but that every attempt to seek a solution failed.

The "Daily Chronicle," on the contrary, says that Mr. Asquith met Mr. Bonar Law last month but that there have been no real negotiations.

The Liberals are convinced that negotiations will not be opened till after the third passage of the Bill in the Commons.

CANCER RESEARCH IN LONDON

PRICE OF RADIUM ARTIFICIALLY ENGINEERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"The Times," to-day, publishes a highly interesting statement by Dr. Lazarus Barlow, of the Middlesex Hospital, which only admits cancer cases that cannot be operated upon.

He says, that whereas in 1912 every patient died, only 36 out of 68 admitted from June to September 1913 succumbed. The remainder were discharged from hospital. Most of them are now doing ordinary work.

There have been one or two recurrences, but the doctors hope, that with a fuller knowledge of the action of radium, recurrences will be prevented.

Dr. Barlow protests strongly against the difficulty of obtaining radium, the ridiculous price of which, he says, is artificially engineered.

"The Times" insists, that it is the clear duty of the public to prevent this artificial handicap to beneficent science.

The action of radium on human tissues was unknown until 1901, when Professor Becquerel of Paris having incautiously carried a tube in his waistcoat pocket, there appeared on the skin within fourteen days a severe inflamation which was known as the famous "Becquerel burn". Since that time active investigation into the action of radium on diseased tissues has been carried on resulting in the establishment in Paris in 1906 of the "Laboratoire biologique du Radium." Later, the Cancer Research Laboratories, Middlesex Hospital, were established of which Dr. Lazarus Barlow is Director.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPERITY.

RECORD INCREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Exports showed an increase of £1,867,822. of £2,950,651, principally in cotton and grain.

Exports showed an increase of £1,867,822. The increases for the year, which were a record were:—Imports £24,250,000; Exports £38,250,000.

The chief annual increases were:—Imports: food, drink and tobacco £2,250,000; wool £,250,000.

Exports: coal £11,000,000; iron and steel manufactures £5,500,000; machinery £4,00,000; new ships £4,000,000; cotton £5,000,000.

The total increase in manufactured goods is £26,500,000. The decreases were:—Imports: raw cotton £9,750,000.

Exports: wool £250,000.

UNITED STATES' ARMY.

CHIEF OF THE STAFF'S PESSIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

General Wood, Chief of the General Staff, advises the appropriation of six million dollars for field artillery and ammunition to be distributed equally between the regulars and militia. He declares that if troops were sent to war with the present equipment it would be absolute slaughter.

The United States has neither guns nor ammunition successfully to meet an attack by an army of equal size with a proper quota of field artillery.

He adds that the War Department believes, that in case of war with a first class Power, an army of half a million would be needed to prevent invasion.

TRANSVAAL RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALARMING PROSPECTS.

THREATENED STOPPAGE OF GOLD MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 7.

Prospects of the railway strike, which would prevent the transport of coal to the power stations, thereby stopping the gold-mines are causing serious alarm.

It is feared that if they are stopped native labour, which is already 50,000 below normal will diminish still further.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 8.

The Railway strike has been fixed to begin at seven this morning. The authorities have taken all precautions to prevent disorders. The citizen defence force has been called out.

The Federation of trades threatens a general strike in South Africa unless a settlement is reached by Saturday, but meetings at Capetown and Durban indicate that Natal and Cape workmen are disinclined to strike.

HEAVY INSURANCES AGAINST RIOTS.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES NOT IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In view of the labour situation on the Rand a large amount of property was insured in London yesterday against risks from riots and civil commotion, including warehouses, shops, residences and hotels. Underwriters were somewhat shy of newspaper offices.

ZABERN SCANDAL ENQUIRY.

HIGH OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 7.

Herr Mueller, a high government official at Zabern, to-day gave evidence that Colonel Reuter had told him that he was resolved to prevent the people standing about and would not allow them to laugh. He would shoot if necessary.

Colonel Reuter confirmed to him that machine guns were held in readiness during the troubles in November. He said that he was obliged to be ready for eventualities.

MORE WIRELESS WONDERS.

CHRONOMETER UNNECESSARY FOR FIXING LONGITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Commander Edwards, who has been conducting the operations of the commission surveying the frontier between Bolivia and Brazil, reports on the remarkable achievement of the Commission who succeeded in fixing all their longitudes by time signals sent by wireless every night by the authority of the Brazilian Government, over a distance of 120 miles.

The Commission's experience proved that wireless telegraphy will enable exploratory surveyors to dispense with chronometers, and easily and accurately fix all longitudes.

Commander Edwards had only a rough receiver on a long wire which he attached to high trees.

AVIATION FEAT.

SPEED OF 70 MILES AN HOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Aviator Pourpre has arrived at Wadi Halfa, having, covered 300 miles at a speed of 70 miles an hour.

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The rate of discount is now 4½ per cent.

THE TEXTILE TROUBLE.

NOT LIKELY TO AFFECT BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

On several local firms being interviewed by the "Gazette" representative on the cotton situation, the opinion was almost unanimous that there was nothing in Burma to be anxious over, although the trade might be affected to some extent.

The situation here is different from those in the presidency towns in India, in the fact, that the bulk of the importing is done by European firms. The congestion in piece-goods, which is not greater than usual, is most noticeable in fancy goods, the possibility of Calcutta and Bombay, dumping the overstock in Rangoon might constitute a possible danger in the Burma Market, but at present the firms feel that anything that might occur can be taken off.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES OF ADMIRATION.

REPRESENTATION OF W. BIRMINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Chamberlain is receiving messages of appreciation of his services from all over the world.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion pay whole-hearted tributes to Mr. Chamberlain's greatness and his wonderful influence in his generation.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Neville Chamberlain are both mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

It is understood that the Liberals, who generously observed truce during Mr. Chamberlain's illness, will contest the seat. There may also be a Socialist candidate.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (U.), is now in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Camberwell but went early to Bermingham, where he was in business as a partner in the then firm of Nettlefold and Chamberlain. He retired from business before he was 40 and thereupon threw himself into local politics as an advanced Radical exercising remarkable influence upon the civic life of Birmingham. After being three times Mayor he was returned to Parliament as a Liberal. Four years later he became President of the Board of Irade; and quitted the Liberal Party in 1886 over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

When Lord Salisbury returned to power in 1895 became Secretary for the Colonies and retained the portfolio till 1903. He carried on the negotiations with the South African Republic before the Boer War. He visited South Africa in 1902-03. In May 1903, on his own responsibility, he propounded a scheme of fiscal reform which became the overwhelming topic of politics. It sharply divided the Unionist Party, and led to half a dozen Cabinet resignations. He resigned office in September 1903, to prosecute his campaign with independence. On his 70th birthday (1906) he had a striking public reception, immediately after which the collapse of his health necessitated his temporary retirement from public life. He was visited by King George shortly after his accession in May, 1910. He has represented Birmingham in Parliament for over 38 years. In 1912 a Birthday Shilling Fund to promote Tariff Reform met with striking success.

Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, writing to a correspondent on September 23, 1903, said; "If you will look at any biography you will see that he passed the Bankruptcy Act, and the Patents Act, in the administration of Mr. Gladstone. Later on he secured the acceptance of free education for the working classes, and passed the Bill for assisting working people to purchase their own houses. He promoted the Local Government Bill for the counties, the Allotments and Small Holdings Bill for the agricultural labourers, and, finally, took a leading part in giving compensation to workpeople for accidents suffered in the course of their employment. Mr. Chamberlain has taken part in very many other measures of social reform, and his public part in regard to Imperial Union is well-known."

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

LINDE ICE WORKS ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Further evidence was given in the Rajabazar bomb case, to-day, by the Chief Engineer at the Linde Ice Works, where Amrita Lall, one of the accused, worked at the oxy-acetyline process of welding and metal cutting. Witness said that accused would, when doing outside work, have opportunities of using the tools required in the making of discs and clamps such as were used in the bomb found.

A jeweller's assistant living in the same house with Amrita, said he had heard the sound of a vice being used. Accused told him he received the vice as a prize from the school. Witness had also seen him making fifteen or twenty iron discs and these accused explained were for his work.

BURMA DACOITY.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR ABETTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court, this afternoon, Mr. F. W. Rolston, describing himself as an Anglo-Indian Engineer, was sentenced along with two Burman accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Justice Robinson, on a charge of abetting the offence of dacoity in a Syrian village, on April 5th, 1913.

Guns and revolvers were used by the dacoits, who set fire to a hay stack and clothes in the house of a Burmese woman, and carried away a number of gold anklets, earrings and other jewellery.

DEATH OF PROMINENT BURMA BUSINESS MAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

Mr. E. A. C. Gibbs, Managing Director of Messrs. Steele Brons and Company, Limited, died at the General Hospital, this morning, of acute appendicitis at the age of 48. He came to Burma in the eighties remaining here until 1907, then paid periodical visits to Burma. On arrival from Calcutta on Friday he took ill and was operated on, on Sunday; the end came to-day. The deceased was considered one of the ablest businessmen in the country. The funeral took place this evening in the presence of a large number of friends.

FRENCH CRUISER TO VISIT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

The French cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, is expected here on Sunday next.

IS IT A CABINET CRISIS?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RECALLED TO ENGLAND.

SNOW-BOUND IN ALGERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALGIERS, Jan. 8.

According to advices from Constantine Mr. Lloyd George has been recalled by telegram to England. He will return to Algiers and sail on Saturday. His motor tour in the interior has been frustrated as he has been snow-bound. He has been compelled to take a special train from Constantine.

CABINET CHANGES.

MR. MASTERMAN'S ELEVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

It is stated that Mr. Masterman will shortly enter the Cabinet.

This will entail a by-election.

The Right Hon. Charles Frederick Gurney Masterman has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury since 1912. He now sits for S. W. Bethnal Green for which constituency he was returned at a by-election in July 1911. He was previously member for West Ham but was unseated on petition in 1911. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Bond and afterwards Under Secretary to the Home Office (1909-12). He was President of the Cambridge Union and literary editor of the "Daily News." He is deeply interested in social and religious questions. He is the author of "Tennyson as a Religious Leader" and other works.

EARL GREY'S HOLIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Earl Grey has sailed for Australasia for complete change and rest. He will be away six months.

Earl Grey succeeded his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, as Governor-General of Canada; retiring in 1911. He has won universal esteem, and is one of the ablest and most patriotic of British public men. Sat in Parliament for some years as a Liberal, but is now an ardent Imperialist. After the Jameson Raid he was Administrator of Rhodesia, 1896-7; and is head of the trust for placing public houses under public control, and diverting their profits to public purposes. Aided many social movements in 1912, and unveiled the Rhodes Memorial in South Africa. He has since received the freedom of the City of London. He is 62 years of age.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CROSS

TRUSTED ADVISER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The death is announced of Viscount Cross.

Viscount Cross, who was ninety years of age, was for many years one of the most prominent statesmen in the Conservative Party. A barrister, he first entered the House of Commons as member for Preston in 1857, and afterwards represented South-West Lancashire, 1868-85, and the Newton Division of Lancashire, 1885-86. He was Home Secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's Government of 1874-80, and again during Lord Salisbury's brief Ministry in 1885. When the Unionists came into power in 1886, he was raised to the Peerage with a Viscounty, and became Secretary of State for India, which office he continued to hold until the Salisbury Ministry went out of office in 1892. Viscount Cross was a great personal friend of Queen Victoria and one of her most trusted advisers.

SIR M. MACPHERSON'S INQUEST.

PREMATURE DEATH FROM OVER-EXERTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

At the inquest on Sir Molesworth Macpherson, it was stated, that if he had not hurried to catch the train he might have lived for years.

MR. J. A. BRANDON.

WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY CITIZEN.

The death occurred of Mr. J. A. Brandon, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, at Sargeant House, Apollo Bunder, early this morning.

Mr. J. A. Brandon, who died at the early age of fifty-nine, had been ailing for the past two months, but it was not till last week that his illness took a serious turn. It was then advised by his medical attendant Major Carter, I.M.S., that Mr. Brandon should be removed from his residence at the Byculla Club, following which advice the deceased gentleman went to live with a friend at Sargeant House. The late Mr. Brandon came out to India about twenty-three years ago in the Educational Department, where he remained for five years, after which he joined the Standard Oil Company. . . . He was a prominent man in Freemasonry and was a member of the Bombay Gymkhana, the Bombay and Byculla Club. His wife and only son are in England where Mr. Brandon intended to retire next year. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed by his many friends, and loved and respected by his associates in office.

ARRIVAL OF LORD BRASSEY.

THE SUNBEAM IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

A REMARKABLE TRIP.

LORD BRASSEY DESCRIBES THE VOYAGE.

2,000 MILE RUN FROM ADEN.

Lord Brassey's Steam Yacht Sunbeam, of world-wide fame, which has been expected to arrive in Bombay, on the occasion of her second visit after an absence of more than twenty years, since Monday last, entered Bombay Harbour at about 12-30 a.m. yesterday morning and anchored off the Apollo Bunder near the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Squadron at about 1-30 a.m. The reason the Sunbeam did not arrive at this port before, is the fact, that being a comparatively small craft and travelling by sail as well as steam, she followed a longer course from Aden, which port she left on December 28 last, than is usually taken by steamships, but which protracted route is recommended for vessels of her type—vessels which, by the way, are rare.

The Sunbeam looked exceptionally trim lying at anchor in the early morning after sunrise, her white deck-houses and state rooms sparkling in the reflection of the sun on the water, and contrasting with the dull black of her hull. The white or Naval ensign which she flew from her bows marked her as a boat which has the privilege of belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Sunbeam, which is commanded by Captain H. C. Callaway, was built at Seacombe in 1874 and is designated as a three-masted topsail yard schooner of 532 tons, which, it may be explained to the uninitiated, means that she has three tapering masts, the foremost being rigged, and sails under steam as well. On board, under the supervision of an efficient ship's company of twenty-eight stalwart British sailors, who were wearing a type of slouch-hat of white in contradistinction to the Navy straw-hat, everything, is spick and span, taut and ship-shape and the brass-work and copper ventilators gleamed resplendently in the sunlight so that their manifold renections well-earned the yacht her name yesterday. The cabins and state-rooms of this boat, which has been round the world three or four times and which has cruised in all foreign waters, are luxuriously, but comfortably fitted and everything on board is arranged to make a cruise by a party of guests enjoyable.

THE SUNBEAM'S PARTY.

The party which Lord Brassey has brought to Bombay on board his yacht comprises Miss Rachel Butler, the daughter of Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Miss Smith Dorrien and Captain Blackburn, R. N. In addition to Lord Brassey's servants on board the yacht, there are also two maids with the party which left London, and, crossing France by train joined the Sunbeam at Marseilles. Another guest of Lord Brassey, who left the yacht at the Piraeus, where she called on December 8th last, was Mr. F. O. Macmillan the famous publisher.

At about half past eight o'clock Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Lady Mabelle Egerton, accompanied by Capain Vaughan, Aide-de-Camp, motored down to the Apollo Bunder and went on board the Sunbeam in a "bunder boat," not waiting for the more official launch of the Royal Indian Marine. Lady Willingdon and Lady Mabelle Egerton, who are Lord Brassey's daughters, evidently intended to lose no time in welcoming their father and as Lady Willingdon was in riding costume it was evident that she had been out with the Bombay Hunt earlier in the day. Soon after this Commander Huddleston, Director of Indian Marine left for the Sunbeam on the R. I. M. S. launch Aid and next Captain Egerton, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, who is a grandson or Lord Brassey arrived at the Apollo Bunder in a motor-car. Captain Egerton went straight on board the yacht. At about 10-30 a.m. Lord and Lady Willingdon returned from the Sunbeam accompanied by Captain Vaughan and motored back to Government House.

THE VOYAGE.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who went on board the Sunbeam yesterday morning was courteously granted an inerview by Lord Brassey. Lord Brassey, who appeared to be in good health after an interesting and by no means uneventful cruise, enumerated the incidents which had happened, according to the log-book, since the yacht had left Marseilles. Leaving the French port on November 29 last, they passed through the Straits of Bonifacio next day and eventually arrived at Messina on December 3. After having visited Terrabuona, the scene of the terrible earthquake some years ago, they left on the evening of the same day and reached Corfu on Friday December 5. Here they had a very interesting meeting with four ships of the Mediterranean Squadron, Admiral Tronbridge flying his flag in the Defence, while Lord Brassey's old friend Sir Andrew Barclay Milne, whom he remembered as a small boy visiting his father's house at Christmas, was on board the battle cruiser Inflexible. After spending a day with the squadron, the Sunbeam proceeded on December 6, through the Gulf of Corinth and anchored at East Corinth on the 8th going on to the

(Continued on Page 8.)

ARRIVAL OF LORD BRASSEY.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Piraeus and calling at Athens on the next day. On the 9th ultimo they were driven by bad weather to the Bay of Salamis, known in classic lore, and here again they anchored. Leaving Salamis on the 10th ultimo they rounded the East coast of Candia on December 11 and proceeded to Port Said. On December 12 bad weather set in and the Sunbeam encountered an extremely stiff gale, throughout the course of which she behaved well under storm canvas, arriving at Port Said on December 14. Several days were spent at this port and in the Canal, and on December 19 the yacht arrived at Suez, leaving that port on the same day. During the four succeeding days the winds met were good and the Sunbeam did an average run of 200 miles a day under the propulsion of sail alone, covering as many as 230 miles on one day's run. On Christmas Day the yacht's crew dined in the saloon and the festivities were only interfered with slightly by the advent of bad weather in the afternoon.

LONG ROUTE FROM ADEN.

The Sunbeam arrived at Aden on December 27 and left that port next day. Lord Brassey pointed out to our representative that this last part of the voyage was of nautical interest, on account of the fact that being of a rare type of steam vessel and rigged with top-hamper which retarded her steaming powers to some extent, she followed out the Admiralty directions for her type. This meant that instead of proceeding direct towards the Indian coast she hugged the coast of Arabia as far as the Island of Kourya Moorya. On this route the Sunbeam met light head-winds and the heat was excessive. She persevered upon her course, although at one time it was almost thought necessary to return to Aden for more bunker coal. After five days had been spent on the Arabian coast the yacht changed her direction and stood for the open sea. Keeping the engines just going and proceeding under a full spread of sail, the Sunbeam made fair way and at the same time economised in her coal supply.

"Had she continued under sail alone," said Lord Brassey, "she would have been carried out of her course in the direction of Colombo; and, had she attempted to have depended on steam, she would not have been able to reach Bombay." The ordinary course from Aden to Bombay is about 1,640 miles, whereas the Sunbeam adopted a route 1,800 long, which with 200 miles, allowed for adverse currents, means that she accomplished a voyage through 2,000 miles of water in ten days and eight hours, consuming only forty tons of coal during that time.

THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Asked for his opinion upon the Lloyd-George-Winston Churchill controversy regarding the reduction of armaments, which has recently held the attention of Europe, Lord Brassey said that he had not yet been able to read the papers on the matter, but in consideration of our immense supremacy as a naval power, he did not believe in the necessity for an alarmist programme.

During the course of the morning Lord Brassey was visited on board his yacht by H.E. Rear-Admiral Peirse, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, and at about 1 p.m. he met Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Government House. The Sunbeam is expected to stay in Bombay for about two months.

SMUGGLING OF COCAINE.

SHIP OFFICER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, passed his order in the case, in which Inspector Butterfield charged Stephano Kobawich, the Second Officer of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Vorwaerts, with importing and selling 500 kilogrammes of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Customs.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle."

His Worship, convicting the accused, said that he did not believe the defence put up by the accused for various reasons. If the story of the defence were true Mr. Potts and Mr. Clarke must be party to a foul conspiracy to ruin an innocent man, but he could not believe that officers in the position of Mr. Potts and Mr. Clarke would without any motive lend themselves to such action. In awarding punishment he must bear in mind what was common knowledge that cocaine is imported into Bombay principally in foreign ships and that the traffic is carried on with such astuteness and device that detection of offenders is rendered very difficult. When cases like the present one are detected, the punishment must be deterrent if the illicit traffic and smuggling of cocaine were to be checked. The cocaine was of the value of Rs. 1,800 and His Worship could not award a milder sentence than that of six months' imprisonment.

On the application of the pleader for the defence His Worship sentenced the accused to suffer imprisonment for six months and one day, to give him an opportunity to appeal.

EARTHQUAKE AT MAYMYO.

TEMPERATURE BELOW FREEZING POINT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

During the past week the thermometer at Maymyo registered below the freezing point which constitutes a record.

A sharp earthquake shock was experienced yesterday, at Maymyo, at about 1 p.m., lasting some thirty seconds.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

MISTRY TO BE REMOVED TO POLICE HOSPITAL.

BAIL REFUSED TO ARANAHA.

MAGISTRATE'S POWERS.

In the Credit Bank Case yesterday, Mr. Godinho for the accused Aranaha, lately Accountant in the Credit Bank, renewed his application for bail. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the liquidator, did not oppose the application but told the Court that ever since the liquidation proceedings were taken the accused had been helping the liquidator and the liquidator hoped he would help in the future. In fact he mentioned that the liquidation proceedings would be greatly hampered if the accused were not let out on bail. In passing his order, His Worship said had he power to release the accused on bail, this consideration would have weighed considerably with him but as there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused had committed the non-bailable offence, he rejected the application and referred the accused to the High Court. An application was made in the afternoon to the High Court, who ordered notice to issue to the Public Prosecutor making it returnable to-day.

With regard to Mistry's case, Dr. Powell, the police surgeon was examined and His Worship ordered Mistry to be transferred to the police hospital for three days and postponed his case until Saturday.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the application for bail made on behalf of R. C. Aranaha, lately accountant of the Credit Bank of India Limited (in liquidation), who stands charged with offences relating to the issue of a balance sheet dated 31st December 1910 alleged to be false along with Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry, manager and auditor respectively of the same bank.

Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Pleaders, appeared for the accused; Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for Mr. R. D. Sethna, the official liquidator and the complainant in the case; Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris also appeared as they were the investigating officers.

At the outset, Mr. Godinho stated to the Court that Mr. Nariman, pleader, withdrew from the case as the interests of this accused conflict with those of his co-accused Jaffer, whom also Mr. Nariman represented.

Renewing his application for bail, Mr. Godinho said that no specific allegation of misappropriation was made in the notice report against his client, who at this time was a new man to this trade, having passed his accountants' examination a few years ago and this was his first appointment. Besides since the inception of the liquidation proceedings, he had been of very great assistance to Mr. Sethna, the official liquidator, and he was sure that Mr. Sethna was satisfied that his client had acted with perfect good faith in the matter. In the report nothing specific was mentioned against his client. In the original complaint his name was not included and there was no suggestion whatever that this accused was interested in these frauds or was a party to the misappropriation of the funds of the Credit Bank. The accused was an accountant in the Bank and his case was that the balance-sheet was prepared by the auditors and he was asked to merely go through the formality of signing it. As he then had implicit confidence in those who prepared the balance-sheet, he put his signature to it. Since the liquidation, he had given all the assistance in his power to the liquidator and the police in course of the investigations. Under these circumstances, he asked for bail.

His Worship: Assuming the correctness of the police report, how could he have believed that a dividend was payable?

Mr. Godinho said there was a big staff in the Bank and the balance sheet was prepared by other clerks under the directions of the auditors. His experience was not of a very great extent.

His Worship: When the actual profits were about Rs. 480, a dividend of five per cent. was declared.

Mr. Godinho said that that circumstance was perfectly consistent with his client's innocence. Then again he found from the report that his client was cited as a witness in the case. All that was stated against his client was a remark in the concluding portion of the report which he wished to read. It ran as follows:—

"In conclusion I have to report that this evidence will show that the balance-sheet dated the 31st December 1910 is false and misleading and to the full knowledge and consent of Jaffer Jossub, the managing director, N. R. Mistry, the auditor, and R. C. Aranaha, the accountant, all three of whom appear to have been working together." The whole of the report, the learned pleader said, showed how the funds were disposed of by Jaffer and Mistry, while all that was alleged against his client was that he had signed the balance-sheet, on which his case was that he was asked to sign it and he did so. Then again, even since the Bank was started he was kept on the move from one branch to another, a fact which he believed was conceded by the prosecution, and he had very little to do with the actual accounting of the firm's business. On these grounds he applied for bail.

THE LIQUIDATOR'S VIEW.

Mr. Payne, on behalf of the liquidator, said that he thought it right to point out to the Court that what Mr. Godinho had said was correct. The accused was of very great assistance to the liquidator and would still be of very great use to him. If he were kept in jail the liquidator would find considerable difficulty in continuing his investigations, because the accused was the man who was required by him. Then Mr. Godinho's statement was also correct, namely, that on making inquiries the liquidator had come to the conclusion that the knowledge of the accused regarding transactions contained in the balance-sheet was hazy and that he did not deliberately take part in the misappropriation. In signing the balance-sheet he might be responsible but that would be a summons case but he wished to mention to the Court that in the opinion of the liquidator, the interests of justice would be served by allowing bail to the accused, as this was not the only balance-sheet to be investigated, they might have to ask to inquire into more balance-sheets.

His Worship remarked that according to Mr. Payne, there was considerable knowledge on the part of the accused.

Mr. Payne said that it was more a knowledge of papers, not of the transactions. Then it was also correct from the inquiries made by the liquidator to say that he was constantly kept on the move and that he tion was whether the police report should be relied upon.

In this connection Mr. Payne said he might mention that this prosecution was instituted on the advice of a very eminent counsel and in that advice the third accused was not implicated. He did not know what view the police took in the matter but he remarked that no harm would be done by granting bail and added that it was not a question of acquittal. If the accused was allowed bail, he would go on giving assistance to the liquidator.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS.

His Worship then called Superintendent Sullivan in the witness box. To questions put by His Worship, the Superintendent said that he had taken part in this inquiry. He had seen the report. With regard to the concluding paragraph in the report referred to by Mr. Godinho, he said that Inspector Morris had certain evidence in his possession to show that this accused knew at the time that the balance-sheet was false.

Inspector Morris was then examined and he said with reference to this particular paragraph that all the vouchers relating to loans and transfers were signed by the accused as the accountant. Those loans were alleged to be the accommodation entries and as the chief accountant the accused must have known that they were accommodation entries. Though the actual credit balance was about Rs. 480, a dividend of five per cent. was declared. He could not say that the accused must have known what the actual credit balance was but he must have known that the balance-sheet was not correct because the branches reported losses, which were not shown in the balance-sheet. In the report he had said that the three, Jaffer Joosub, Mistry and the accused Aranaha must have worked together. In his opinion no two could work together without the connivance of the third.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said that his case was that the accused ought to have known that the balance-sheet was false.

Knew or ought to have known?—I should say he knew.

Continuing, witness said he had no other evidence of knowledge beyond saying that the accused ought to have known. Up to now he had no evidence that the accused was a party to the misappropriation of funds. The case that he had got so far against him was that the accused was a party to issuing a false balance-sheet.

Mr. Godinho submitted that under these circumstances, his client was entitled to bail. The only offence against his client was that under the Companies' Act and that was a summons case.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

In disposing of this application, His Worship said that in this case the only questions he had to consider were whether the offence was bailable and if not whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that the offence had been committed. Other considerations were urged and he thought that there was a considerable force in them. Mr. Panye had stated that the accused was helping the complainant, that he had helped him in the past that the complainant hoped he would help him in the future and that if the accused were not let out on bail, his investigations would be hampered. These were very important considerations and would weigh with the High Court who had plenary powers in such matters. Had he power under Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code to release an accused, on these considerations alone he thought that the point would have great weight with him but that was not the question before him. The question before him was, the offence being non-bailable, whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that the offence was committed. In his opinion on the report received by him there were grounds for so believing. In his opinion the offence of an issue of a false balance-sheet in which funds were wrongfully appropriated and diverted in wrong channels would amount to an offence under the Penal Code. The accused's application was accordingly rejected and he was referred to the High Court.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. Dhondy then repaired to the High Court and after the tiffin interval they presented a petition for bail on behalf of their client to the Appeal Court consisting of Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the liquidator.

Mr. Godinho mentioned the facts as they had occurred to the Court.

Mr. Davar said he did not oppose bail. In his complaint his client had charged two persons only. That complaint was sent to the police for inquiries and the police report happened to contain a line stating that this accused was also in the know and on that the Magistrate had issued a process.

Mr. Justice Heaton: We think the public prosecutor ought to have notice.

Mr. Godinho said he had been to the office of the public prosecutor but as he could not find him he returned. He however wished to mention that the police were in the Lower Court in the morning and their attitude was neutral. Then again Their Lordships would note from the record that was sent up that the investigating officer Mr. Morris had admitted that so far he had no evidence against the accused to bring home the charge of misappropriation, and the investigation had lasted for fully 21 days. He also wished to tell Their Lordships that the attitude of the Magistrate was most sympathetic but the Magistrate thought that as the law stood at present he could not release the accused on bail. These were the exceptional circumstances of the case and he asked Their Lordships to release the accused on bail.

Mr. Justice Heaton: I do not see why we should grant bail without notice to the Public Prosecutor. We have no objection to its being disposed of as soon as possible.

Mr. Godinho remarked that judging from the attitude of the police he believed there would be no opposition.

Their Lordships ordered notice to issue at once to the public prosecutor and adjourned the matter till to-day.

CASE AGAINST N. R. MISTRY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, after disposing of the bail application made on behalf of the accused Aranaha, Mr. Aston took up the case of N. R. Mistry, which was fixed for the evidence of the police surgeon Dr. Arthur Powell regarding the mental condition of the accused.

Examined by the Court, Dr. Powell said he had examined the accused and in his opinion it would do no harm to the accused if he were kept where he was. Personally he did not think that it would be dangerous to remove him but his other medical advisers thought it would. The witness wished to examine him further.

Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for Mistry, suggested to the Court that the accused should be kept in his house and Dr. Powell should examine him there.

His Worship remarked that it was a most unusual application to make.

Mr. Kapadia said that it was a question of one place or another.

To the Court, Dr. Powell said he would have no objection if Mistry were allowed to remain in his house.

His Worship: Would it injure his reason if he were arrested?—I would rather not express an opinion at present.

Continuing, witness said he wished to make further observations and he had no objection to doing so in the accused's house.

His Worship ordered the accused to be taken to the police hospital for examination for three days.

The case was postponed till Saturday.

EUROPEAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

FOUND LIFELESS IN HIS ROOM AT A HOTEL.

James Knox, a European, employed as a driver on the G. I. P. Railway, at Jhansi, but who had been residing at the Prince of Wales Hotel, for the last month on leave, was found dead in his room at the Hotel this morning. The cause of his death is as yet unknown.

THE S. Y. SUNBEAM.

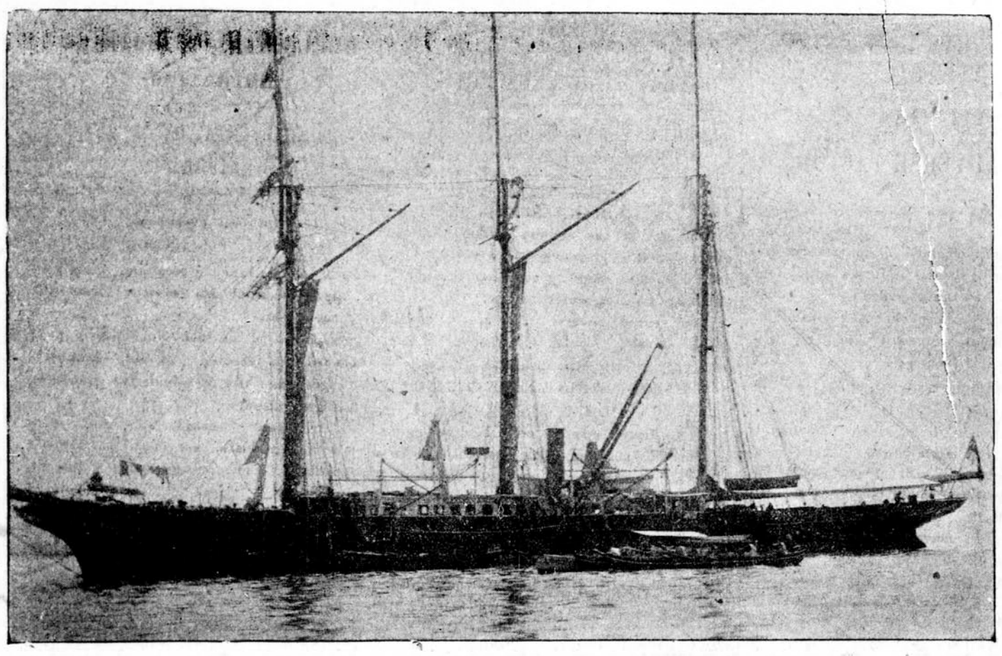

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The famous vessel in which Lord Brassey came to Bombay.

LORD BRASSEY IN BOMBAY.

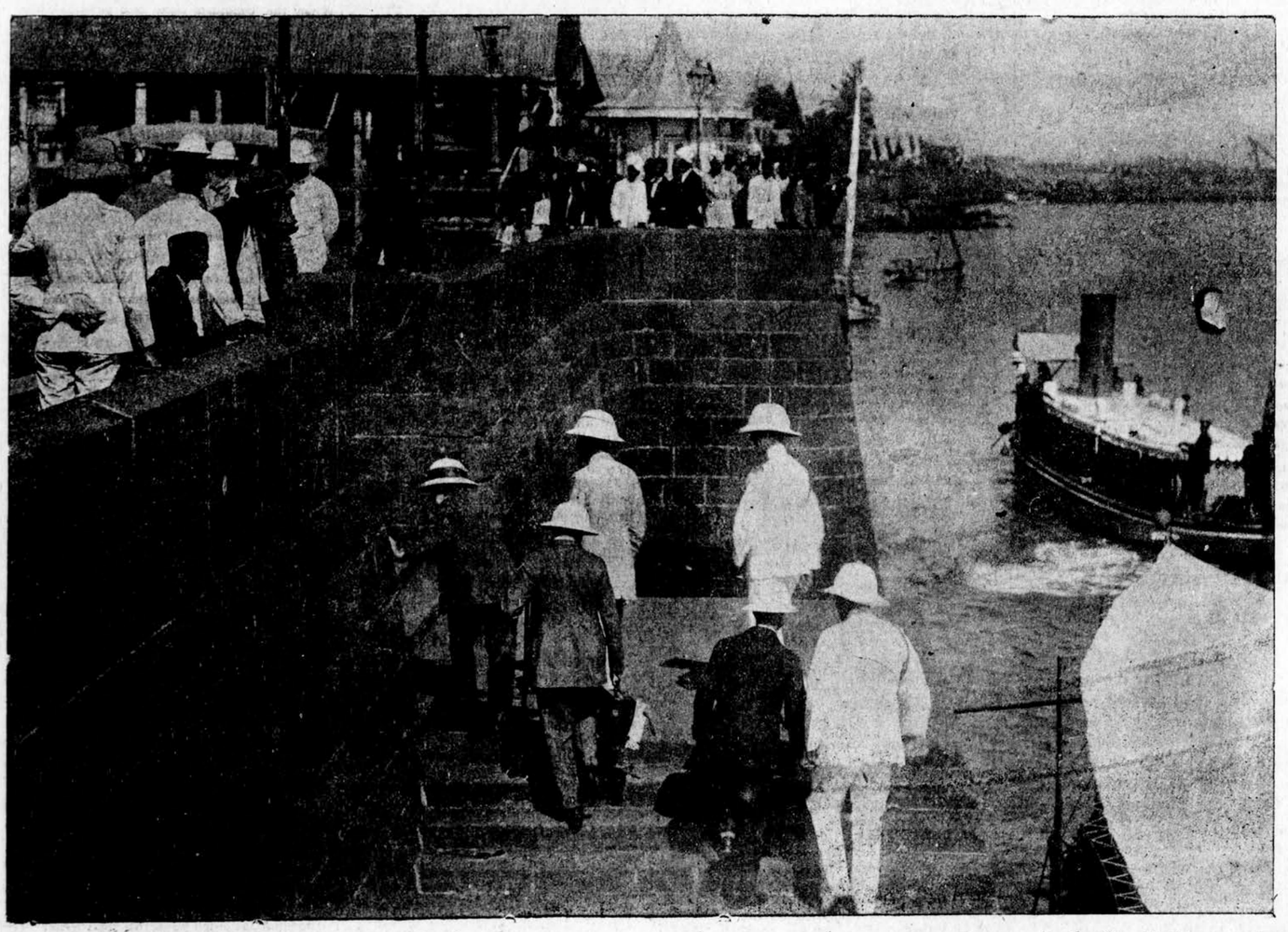

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

His Lordship landing at Apollo Bunder with Lord and Lady Willingdon.

(This scene was cinematographed by Messrs. Bourne and Shephard and is being shown at La Scala).

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

ESTIMATES DISCUSSED.

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

SIR P. MEHTA ON OVERFLOWING BALANCES.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF GENERAL TAX.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Todd presiding.

The Secretary to Government General Department, in a letter informed the Corporation that Government would await the representation which the Corporation proposed to submit on the subject of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898, for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the Trust by the imposition of a surtax on transfer of property, and he expressed a hope that it would be submitted to Government at an early date.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the letter be recorded, and that the President be requested to convey the best thanks of the Corporation to Government for the extension granted. The Government, he said, had adopted the right attitude in the matter, and not one of *non-possumus*. This would enable Government to know the Corporation's views and *vice versa*.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalkar, it was resolved to record a letter from Mr. Jaffer Joosab, dated 10th December, resigning his seat on the Corporation.

THE LATE MR. KOTHARE.

At this stage Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked priority for item 72, which being unanimously accorded, he moved:—That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 29th December, 1913, of Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, who, as a member of the Corporation for three years, rendered useful services to the City, and that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

In doing so he said that the deceased was a member only for three years, but he was the type of man that rendered service. He was a solicitor of standing, and a man of broad public spirit, a personal friend of long standing, who had his highest regard.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded, and Dr. Sukkhia added his testimony to the worth of the deceased.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Sir Pherozeshah further having asked and received priority, moved a resolution that the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding a proposal for an interchange of certain plots of Improvement Trust freehold and Schedule D, land at Agripada, be adopted and the Improvement Trust be informed accordingly.

The resolution was adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

MR. CHINOY'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, chairman of the Standing Committee, presented the Budget estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1914-15, framed by the Committee. Mr. Chinoy said:—

The Budget which I have the privilege to lay before this house, to-day, reveals a situation which, I venture to think, will be considered eminently satisfactory. The year opens with a formidable cash balance of Rs. 38,23,000. Fortified with such a balance, it is proposed to forego revenue to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs by a reduction of the water rate by 3/8 per cent. and of the Fire Tax by 1/8 per cent., budgeting for an income of Rs. 1,23,87,000 against an outlay of Rs. 1,26,80,718, giving a deficit of Rs. 3 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs and a half according to the revised estimates). Never before in the history of this Municipality was its financial position on a sounder footing than it is at present. Never before were the prospects more cheerful than they are at this date, so that happily the problem before us to-day is not as to how to meet statutory liabilities or the increasing demands of this growing City, but as to how to utilize the handsome surplus at our disposal. To build up a fortune is no easy task, how to make the best use of it is, however, a far more perplexing problem. One should have thought this difficulty confronted individuals only and that in the case of big Corporations, the trouble always was to find the money for numerous reforms. But after the debates which we recently had in the Standing Committee it will have been noticed that the difficulty besets individuals and Corporations alike. Mr. Andrew Carnegie did not know, probably does not know as yet, what to do with his millions, and the late Mr. Stead specially wrote a monograph for his edification. Likewise, in the hour of embarrassing prosperity some of our energetic colleagues have come forward with their suggestions to guide the house and I shall not attempt to forestall them. I merely desire to point out that the accumulation of a large reserve is not the result of a premeditated policy and that having any how come in possession of the amount it is our duty to see that it is wisely spent for the common good.

A FIVE YEARS' COMPARISON.

Mr. President, inflated balances are altogether repugnant to our scheme of taxation. Under the Municipal Act we are vested with authority to vary the rates of taxation from time to time according to actual requirements. We should not, therefore, neither have we deliberately attempted to, take from the pockets of the rate-payers' moneys in excess of our requirements. The balances with which our exchequer is overflowing therefore call for some explanation. Let us compare the figures of actual income and expenditure for the past fifty years. Here is a table showing the quinquennial average of income and expenditure since the year 1865 which I should like to read out to the house:—

Years.	5 years' average income.	5 years' average expenditure.
1865-69	31,12,976	38,77,203
1870-74	31,06,534	32,69,595
1875-79	32,09,805	31,68,669
1880 to 1884-85	39,37,843	38,41,465
1885-86 to 1889-90	49,70,136	48,59,931
1890-91 to 1894-95	64,74,819	62,69,972
1895-96 to 1899-1900	72,21,595	71,87,147
1900-01 to 1904-05	84,32,800	84,57,384
1905-06 to 1909-10	1,00,26,055	1,02,22,281
1910-11 to 1912-13	1,25,31,176	1,14,82,674

It will be seen that only once during the eventful regime of the late Mr. Arthur Crawford our revenue and expenditure obeyed no law and moved in altogether different orbits, the total outlay exceeding the revenue by several lakhs of rupees. Ever since the Corporation have kept their finger on the growing expenditure, but not so as to effect large savings, so that except in the case of a single quinquennium (1890-91 to 1894-95) the balance in favour of income has always been under Rs. 2 lakhs. It was only during the past three years that unusually large balances were left at the end of the year, the average annual income exceeding the average expenditure by Rs. 11 lakhs. This was mainly due to unusual items of increases in income and savings in expenditure, the percentage discrepancy between actuals and estimates during those years having been 5.52, 3.43 and 4.69 respectively against 1.50 and 1.56 during the previous years. But whilst we may plead guilty to a little laxity in estimating the requirements of the Departments and their capacity to spend the amounts asked for by them, although, of course, some allowance must be made for the difficulties besetting the Departments in bringing projected schemes into operation, we can most emphatically disown any design in securing the savings. It was no doubt deemed desirable by us during the past three years to husband our resources in view of the large projects which were under consideration for the improvement of the water supply and drainage of the City, but there was no desire whatsoever to take from the rate-payers more than what was considered necessary and as soon as the Corporation noticed that there was rather a large balance in favour of the income, they reduced the general tax from 10 1/8 per cent. to 9¼ per cent. for the current year, despite the fact that heavy and extraordinary liabilities were then staring and still stare us in the face.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT?

Having explained how the balance came to be accumulated, I shall now submit for your consideration the question as to what to do with it? Shall we sit tight on it or shall we return a portion of it to the pockets from which it was drawn or shall we spend it on redressing some of the standing grievances of the citizens, on protecting the poor from diseases and generally on improving the sanitation and an amenities of this rising City? But before we proceed to open the purse strings, let us first decide what portion of it shall we preserve? When the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed, it was thought necessary to legislate that there should be a minimum balance of Rs. one lakh in our hands so as to enable us to cope with immediate unforeseen demands. Our annual expenditure was then 41 lakhs. It has now grown to 126 lakhs and obviously a much larger balance is required to meet emergencies. Moreover, a new statutory liability has been since imposed on us to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for the Improvement Trust in the beginning of each official year. We should therefore be fortified with a reasonably large balance to meet heavy payments, in addition to unforeseen demands, in the early part of the year. But what shall be considered a reasonable figure? How is it to be determined? That is a question in regard to which there always will be some difference of opinion, but so far as this house is concerned I believe, Mr. President, there is a consensus of opinion that a balance of Rs. 15 lakhs is not too large a reserve for our requirements.

What then shall we do with the rest of the balance? Both the Commissioner and the Standing Committee propose to draw upon it to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs (according to the revised estimates Rs. 2 lakhs and a half) during the next year by budgetting for a deficit to that extent. A very substantial sum, however, still remains to be dealt with and it was urged very vehemently by my friend Mr. Chunilal Mehta in the Standing Committee that greater relief should be given to the rate-payers than what is proposed and that the general tax should be reduced by at least half a per cent. This proposal to return to the rate-payer what may appear to have been taken from him in excess of the City's requirements will, no doubt, command the sympathy of the Corporation and I for one should have been very pleased to support it were I assured that the proposed reduction would not soon prove to be an embarrassing measures likely to lead to an enhancement of the rates at an early date. Members of the Corporation do not require to be told, Sir, that in order that a reduction in the rates should have a wholesome influence on the prevailing rentals, the reduction should be maintained for some time. But situated as we are at present, is it possible further to reduce taxation with any hope of maintaining it for a reasonably long period? The general tax was reduced only during the current year by ⅛ per cent. If it is further reduced by half a per cent. the deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs and a half would be increased to Rs. 5 lakhs.

TO PROVIDE FOR EXTRA PERMANENT RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

Add to this the fact that in our next budget we shall have to provide for an extra permanent recurring expenditure of over 3 lakhs on interest and sinking fund charges. Such deficit would deplete the extra available balances with a couple of years. It will perhaps be urged that our elastic sources of income will continue to augment the revenue, but with the normal rise in income we must be prepared for a normal growth of expenditure. The schedule of our establishments has already been under revision for some time and the Commissioner's recommendations for improving the salaries of the clerical staff will, if accepted, lead to a heavy rise in the recurring expenditure. Then there are the proposals for the reconstruction of our roads from their foundations, for the better lighting of the City, for the improvement of the gardens and for the adoption of important measures for fighting malaria. To take the last item only, I may mention, on the authority of the Commissioner, that it will cost about 5 lakhs spread over five years for the substitution of mosquito-proof openings to the storm water drains in place of those now in use. Under the circumstances, would it not be wise to undertake these works whilst there is a balance in hand rather than deplete the balances by reducing taxation now and then find yourself compelled to raise it for financing the works?

THE PRUNING SHEARS.

It was contended at the meeting of the Standing Committee and will perhaps be urged again at this board that it is all very well to talk of increased estimate of expenditure but that it has invariably been our experience that our actual income happens to be under-estimated whilst the expenditure is over-estimated. Now, Sir, whatever may have been our experience in the past, we have reason to believe that the budget now before us has been framed with great care and precision and that realising the errors in the past an effort has been made on this occasion to give as accurate a forecast of our income and expenditure as is possible. Were the executive opposed to a reduction in the rates and did they desire to avert it, they could have easily augmented the expenditure side by providing for large outlays on new works and the measures just referred to by me and the estimated deficit of 3 lakhs could have been tripled by one stroke of the pen. That would have been enough to damp the ardour of the most fervent advocates of reduction. But whilst not oblivious of those liabilities, the Commissioner was not sure how far the projects for undertaking the measures would be advanced during the coming year. Instead therefore of presenting a faked budget embodying grants for those works and swelling the expenditure side, he has rather freely applied the pruning shears so that even in matters such as the lighting of the City grants have been cut down, having regard to the inability of the Department concerned to spend the full amount budgetted for the current year. A genuine effort has thus been made to bring about as close an approximation to actuals as can be attempted and it would not be fair merely on the strength of past experience to suggest that the estimated deficit of 3 lakhs would be ultimately transmuted into a surplus.

FLUCTUATION, REDUCTION AND REMISSION.

These, Sir, are the reasons why the Standing Committee have not deemed it expedient to recommend any remission in taxation for the present. Realizing how vexatious constant fluctuations in the rates are and how fruitless transitory reductions and remissions, they are of opinion that nothing should be done at this stage that would lead to a re-imposition of taxes at an early date. I may mention that when I learnt that a proposal was to be put forward for reducing the general tax by half a per cent., I pointed out to the Standing Committee that it would be prudence to wait for a year before we disturbed the taxes any more and observed that if any reduction should at all be decided upon I would suggest as an alternative the abolition of the duty on firewood, involving a surrender of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 75,000. I was promptly told, however, that it would be sheer waste of money, that it would not make the least difference in the price of firewood nor in the daily living cost of the poor and that the only parties who would benefit by the remission would be the middle men. Following the same line of argument, might not one ask whether a reduction of only half a per cent. in the general tax would not mean a present to house-owners exclusively? This sort of argument is invariably brought forward at this board whenever proposals for reductions of taxation are under consideration. Often and often have we been told that the benefit of reductions or even remissions does not filter down to the general rate-payer. I beg to submit, Sir, that that is an argument which ignores the cardinal principles of taxation and strikes at the very root of our fiscal system. As often as this argument has been brought forward, our esteemed colleagues the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Wacha have forcibly pointed out that remissions of these town duties must eventually have their wholesome influence on prices and I am emphatically of the same opinion. However, Sir, it is not at present necessary to dwell on this argument any further. The Standing Committee have not considered it expedient to recommend further reductions and there is no proposal for any remissions of town duties. Let us hope that the proposals for a decrease in the general tax will not also be pressed at this juncture. Next year the projects for extraordinary works now under contemplation will have been sufficiently advanced. We shall then know how we stand and then would be the time to consider the question of giving relief to the rate-payers without the uncertainty now prevailing and then shall we all be very pleased to lighten, if we can, the burden on real property which, it must be admitted, is rather unduly taxed in this City compared with the other classes of property.

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXECUTIVE DIFFICULTY.

Our primary object, Sir, is not to lessen expenditure, but to spend wisely. I have already referred to several important questions calling for immediate action. I have indicated that, but one item of the malaria programme out of several will cost Rs. 5 lakhs. As regards road improvements, it has been estimated that about 6 lakhs will be required to put proper foundations along Frere Road alone. The expenditure on the improvement of roads is indeed illimitable and a considerable portion of it will have to be met from revenue. As regards lighting, estimates are still awaited, but it will be a very formidable one. These are matters in regard to which the Corporation will be moved to pass orders at an early date. Neither the Commissioner nor the Standing Committee has tried to anticipate their decision and no provision has therefore been made in the Budget to finance any of those works, but I should like to reiterate what the Commissioner observed at a meeting of the Standing Committee that it must not be supposed that the Executive Departments would find any difficulty in spending money on worthy objects.

Very little now remains to be said. I have only to refer to a few salient features of the expenditure side. As I have already stated, the expenditure for the year reveals an advance of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year. Of this only Rs. 25,685 go to the Public Works and the Health Department, the two great spending departments of our Municipality, the rest of the increase falls under the following heads:—

Municipal Debt	3,39,294
Contribution to the Improvement Trust.	48,000
Fire Brigade	27,375
Pensions, Gratuities &c.	20,000
Primary Education	15,047

An increase of Rs. 61,712 has been provided in respect of establishment charges out of which Rs. 46,294 represent the increases recommended in the wages of the labour staff of the different departments. The grant for lighting has been for the time being reduced by Rs. 40,000, but a very substantial increase has been provided in connection with the roads. With a view to abating the dust nuisance, it is proposed to purchase Akonia to the extent of Rs. 50,000, an increase of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for treating the roads with tar and a further increase of Rs. 1,14,000 in the grant for road repairs, partly to meet increased cost of materials and partly to undertake special repairs. Six new schools are proposed to be opened during the year. The grant for primary education has, therefore, been augmented from Rs. 4,02,817 to Rs. 4,17,864.

Speaking of expenditure, I should like to call attention to the growing tendency in the Departments to incur expenditure without or in excess of Budget grants in the hope of finding funds by transfers from savings in other grants. It is a system recognised by the legislature, but realizing how it was likely to be abused, the Corporation have laid down, under their Standing Order No. 1281, dated 30th April, 1891, that "no excess should be incurred without the previous sanction of the Corporation."

This Resolution has, however, been a dead letter for several years past and excess expenditure is invariably incurred before the requisite sanction is obtained. The Standing Committee, will, in future, see to it that the Corporation's resolution is not overlooked. Another factor upsetting Budget calculations is the practice of sanctioning in the middle of a year additional grants from Surplus Cash Balance. Additional grants should be applied for in respect of unforeseen works only whereas we often get applications for works which might easily have been anticipated at the Budget time or which could be deferred until the next Budget Session. I trust in this matter also the Standing Committee will, with the co-operation of the Commissioner, be able to control the demands of the Executive.

Mr. President, before I resume my seat allow me to congratulate the Corporation and the Public on the prosperous condition of our City as reflected in this Budget. It must be a source of gratification to the rate-payers that the credit of this first Municipality in India has been built up and its financial stability assured by the foresight and sagacity of an illustrious roll of citizens well versed in economic lore and experienced in the intricacies of practical finance supported by the loyal co-operation and prudent administration of a series of eminent officials whose services Government have been pleased to lend us from time to time. For the preparation of the Estimates for the coming year the thanks of the Standing Committee are due to the Executive, and I should like to give expression to the Committee's appreciation of the manner in which the then acting Commissioner Mr. Crerar, ably helped by the Chief Accountant, has given us a lucid exposition of our finances. The present acting Commissioner Mr. Clayton also helped the Committee at the time of the discussion of the estimates by a masterly review of the existing situation which I have no doubt was read with great interest by the members of the Corporation. (Applause).

"HUMOURS OF BUDGETS."

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the chairman had remarked that it was a very prosperous year. No doubt, it was. As a matter of fact, he said, every cycle and decade had its lean years and its prosperous years. It was the usual under-rating of income and over-rating of expenditure—old tricks of the budget-maker. The Imperial Budget makers at Delhi, did it; then why not the Municipal book-keeper here? Figures could be juggled with in any way. For instance, his friend, the chairman of the Improvement Trust, did it every year, and only the other day he waxed eloquent over the happy position of the Trust. Now these were some of the humours of budgets. One of the questions was how to spend the growing cash balances? Even if the cash balance was swelled to one hundred lakhs, ample objects for its expenditure could be discovered. The question reminded him of a story told of the Emperor Titus. A man discovering treasure under his house went to the Emperor for his advice as to the manner in which he should spend it. The Emperor's advice was contained in two words: "Use it." But the man was not satisfied, and on approaching the Emperor again, received the advice: "Abuse it." So he would say to the Corporation, "use it" or "abuse it."

OVERFLOWING BALANCES.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta felt that Mr. Chinoy was to be congratulated on the Budget statement, which he (Sir Pherozeshah) described as the most interesting, sound and well-balanced of any they had heard in the past years, without meaning to run down other chairmen of the Standing Committee, who had been responsible for them in former years. The Corporation might congratulate itself on its financial arrangements as disclosed in its present Budget. It had been working in that direction, and he (the speaker) would remark that the Executive had tried hard to meet the wishes of the Corporation in that respect, and the result had been a Budget which could well stand scrutiny and criticism. A great deal had been said of overflowing balances. To a certain extent well-governed cities would have cash balances, but for the same reason there would arise needs which were not evident before. The balance was but a small portion, which ought to be used if the requirements of the present situation were fairly faced in sanitation and other matters. One of the needs the chairman Mr. Chinoy had referred to was that of better lighting, and he felt there was no question, but that better lighting was required. There was also the question of roads. He had heard that the roads required to be relaid from the foundation. In the old days the cry was whether the laying of roads were carried out with a sufficient foundation. Now the cry seemed to be that the roads required new foundations. With reference to the six lakhs of rupees for roads referred to by Mr. Chinoy, he (the speaker) hoped that the amount would not be spent in one year, but that it would be judiciously spread, so that one year's expenditure would not be more than another's. It was because of these reasons that he was not carried away by the cry of overflowing cash balances. He would be glad if they were larger.

WHOM DO REDUCTIONS BENEFIT?

With reference to what Mr. Chinoy had said in regard to the reductions not really benefiting people for whom they were intended, the speaker said it was a most curious economic fact. An increase in the burden of taxation always reached the lower classes, but the reduction did only the upper classes. But they should not hesitate in reducing taxation lest it should not reach the class for whom it was intended. He recalled an old story of the time when the first Sir Dinshaw Peht, was on the Viceroy's Council. A reduction of the Salt tax was suggested, and Sir Dinshaw told the Council that he had asked his barber, whom he had taken up with him, how much salt he consumed, and the reduction being no more than a few pies, Sir Dinshaw was convinced that that would not benefit the barber even by a pie and he therefore opposed it. But they knew that the reduction made step by step in the Salt tax had benefited the public greatly. He (the speaker) referred to the activities of the Improvement Trust, which had already benefited the better classes, but was very slow in reaching the poorer classes. There was the cry of better wages, but higher wages had not been commensurate with the higher cost of living.

TALL TALK.

The Improvement Trust talked very loudly of the improvements, but he (Sir Pherozeshah) would say that they had not done as much for the poorer classes as they had done for the better. Sir P. Mehta, continuing, said: Mr. Chinoy might well be congratulated on the budget, which he had laid before the Corporation, and there were but two observations he (the speaker) had to make. The first was that the Executive had got into the habit again, which used to be a bad one in the old days, of incurring expenditure before it was sanctioned. But he felt that the Municipal Commissioner had taken note and would come for sanction the moment he discovered that an excess was likely to take place. The second point was that the Executive did not work up to the grants. They did not see if they were in a position to do what they had undertaken, and did not try to realise how much would be required in the year, which was an important consideration in budget finance. They must budget only for that much which was likely to be spent in one year. In conclusion Sir Pherozeshah said that taking everything into consideration he thought the Corporation and the city might congratulate itself on the excellent manner, in spite of many obstacles, in which they had steered the barque of the financial administration. He thought the Executive had showed on the whole a sound, sober and successful financial administration.

Mr. J. Baptista protested against the ever-increasing expenditure, which he said, was not counterbalanced in recent years by any increase in assessments. The budget to be perfect should tax only so far as to meet the demands and no more. He appealed to the Corporation to economise and to husband their resources. To spend was very easy but they must economise.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was of opinion that if they had large balances, they must allocate them in such a way as would benefit the poorer classes. Part of them could also be spent in having a fine magnificent drive or a marina from the Cuffe Parade to Chowpatti.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta enquired how the poorer classes would bentfit by that.

A SELF-SACRIFICING LANDLORD.

Mr. Wadia said if Sir Pherozeshah visited the sea-side he would find from the large number of poor people going there that they would so benefit. But if the Corporation thought that a marina like the one he had suggested would not benefit the poorer classes, then they could have gardens in the heart of the city. It had been suggested by one of the speakers that the water-tax should be reduced. If this particular tax was to be reduced, then he (the speaker) would suggest that it should be remitted to trade. (Loud cheers). He insisted that if they wished to be just and equitable, the water-tax should be reduced in the case of industries and trade. Those who opposed his suggestion seemed to forget that part of the income of the Municipality was due to trades and industries. The operations of the Improvement Trust had raised the rents, and the consequent increase in assessments had benefitted the Municipality. They might not have benefitted the people but had certainty benefitted the Municipality and landlords. The last-named were fattening and though he himself was a landlord, he strongly opposed any reduction in the general tax, for they did not deserve it.

WHERE THE MONEY SHOULD GO?

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was surprised to find an economist like Mr. Wadia opposing a reduction of taxation and forgetting the effect which a high rate of taxation always had on property and industries. If they did not care to have these balances, then he was emphatically of opinion that the only place where these balances should go to was the pockets of the people, from where they could be drawn in lean years.

The Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, remarked that he must say that the discussions both in the Corporation and the Standing Committee had taught him a great deal that he could otherwise have not been able to lean even after burning midnight oil over the figures. He appreciated the suggestion of Mr. Chinoy that they should have a library for the Councillors and should follow in the footsteps of that distinguished man Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Baptista had made certain statements, and his suggestions as to the art of budget-making were hair-raising. He (the speaker) agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that their reductions benefitted only the upper classes and the increases touched everybody. This was a fact which they must always bear in mind and they must be careful before accepting any proposal to reduce taxation. When they did want to make a reduction they must first be sure that they would be able to make that reduction at least for some years. He thanked Sir Pherozeshah for the compliment he had paid the Executive. As to the expenditure on road-repairing he drew the Corporation's attention to the figures of this particular expenditure in London. He did not think Bombay would be able to reach those enormous figure for years to come, but he hoped that they would be able to spend at least half that sum in the future.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was in favour of reducing taxation only when they could hope to continue it for at least five or six years. They should not ask for a reduction in a manner other than the one suggested by the Commissioner. He opposed Mr. Wadia's suggestion to remit the tax on water supplied to industries, for their duty was to give a plentiful and pure supply of water to the public first.

Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his remarks, when the Corporation adjourned.

FREIGHT FOR FODDER.

REVISED TARIFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India have decided that with retrospective effect from 1st December last, and until further orders freight on consignment of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army department booked from and to the places mentioned below, shall be received from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon, per mile, and that the ballance of the freight charges, calculated at the ordinary tariff rates, shall be paid by Government debitable to "33." Famine Relief:—

From stations on the Tapti Valley Railway in the West-Khandesh civil district of the Bombay Presidency and from stations on the G. I. P. Ry. in the Nasik and Thana civil districts, to Lonand. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. To stations between Dhond junction and Sholapur, both inclusive. On the G. I. P. Ry. and to stations between Pandharpur and Kurduwadi junction, both inclusive, on the Barsi Light Railway.

From stations between Sholapur exclusive and Wadi inclusive on the G. I. P. Ry. between Wadi junction and Hyderabad junction both inclusive on the Nizam Guaranteed State Railway, and between Gadag junction and Hotji junction, both inclusive, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

To stations between Dhond junction and Khamgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and between Kurduwadi junction and Pandharpur on the Barsi Light Railway.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

THIRTY ASSISTANT ENGINEERSHIPS TO BE FILLED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will in the year 1914 make about 30 appointments of assistant engineers in the Public Works and State Railway departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a selection committee including at least one eminent representative of the engineering profession.

The following instructions to applicants are published:—

Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form, to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Depahtment India Office, Whitehall, London S. W., and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st February 1914 and not later than Wednesday the 1st April 1914.

Canditates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1914. To this rule no exception can be made.

Natives of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the Indian Office, together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.

DISHONEST TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Jan. 8.

In the case in which the Military Telegraph signaller, Fararagler, was charged with criminal breach of trust, it was elicited in cross-examination that no regular account of the daily sale of stamps was kept at the Telegraph Office. All that was done was to put in the money equivalent for stamps taken out from the box and the loss of original message forms though rare was not an improbable event. Arguments will be heard to-day.

THE GAEKWAR AT BHAVANAGAR

TO OPEN THE SILVER DOORS OF A TEMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 8.

His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Baroda arrived here by this morning's train at 8-35. His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji with the high officials of the State was present on the station platform to receive the Gaekwar. As soon as Sir Sayajirao alighted from the saloon a guard of honour presented arms and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Gaekwar was received by Sir Bhavsinhji and garlanded and was afterwards escorted to his residence the Panwadis Bungalow by the Imperial Lancers. The station and the route from the station to the Bungalow were decorated with flags. The Gaekwar will motor down this evening to Rajapara to perform the ceremony of opening the silver doors mounted upon the temple of the goddess "Khodiar."

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

HIBBERT-PIKE.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The wedding took place in Bombay on Wednesday of Captain O.Y. Hibbert of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) son of Mr. P.J. Hibbert, of Hampsfield, Lancashire and Violet M. Watson Pike, only child of Colonel W. Watson Pike D.S.O. (of the Army Medical Service). The above is a photograph of the wedding group taken after the ceremony.

The marriage ceremony was held at the Cathedral, which was filled with a large number of friends. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin with Limerick bodice and tunic tulle veil over a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle and carried a bouquet of roses. On leaving the Cathedral after the wedding ceremony the couple passed through the customary showers of good wishes in the form of rice and the bridesmaids distributed rose leaves and rice. The bride was attended by Miss Peirse, Miss Woollcombe and Miss Street as bridesmaids and Mr. Bazley White acted as best man. The bridesmaids were attired in pink satin with tunic of pink ninon lace and ninon bodices, black tulle sashes and large black tulle hats with one pink rose at the side. They carried bouquets of pink roses and wore pink enamel and pearl pendants, which, with the bouquets, were the gifts of the bridegroom.

A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Colonel Pike on Queen's Road. There was a large number of guests present including His Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon, and the gathering made up a fashionable assemblage. In the pleasant coolness of the evening which followed a perfect day the guests took tea on the lawn, where there was a bright picture made up of a variety of pretty dresses and set in the fresh, green surroundings of the garden. The presents, which were numerous, were set out in the house and were admired by the guests. At the conclusion of the reception Captain and Mrs. Hibbert drove away amidst a chorus of good wishes. The bride's going-away dress was a grey satin with pale blue sash and she wore a large black velvet hat, with a white plume.

Those who accepted invitations to the reception were:—His Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon, His Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse and Mrs. Peirse, General Gorringe, Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong, Major Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Brent, Colonel Burnett, Major and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Archdeacon and Mrs. Barham, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Bercy, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. F. Barraclough, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. Caue, Mr. Curtis, Major and Mrs. Carter, Captain Coaker, Rev. E. de Coetlogen, Mr. Carter, Mr. Carpenter. Mr. and Miss Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Major Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Deakin, Major and Mr. Evans, Mr. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. England, Mr. and Mrs. Froom, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Dr. Faulkner, Miss Gatmel, Dr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. Gray, Major Gordon-Tucker, Major Gloster, Captain and Mr. Grinlinton, Mr. and Mrs. Guibara, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndall Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hempson, Captain and Mrs. Hawtrey, Miss Hunter, Lt. Hamer, Capt. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Col., Mrs. and Miss Hilliard, Mr. Hunt, Major and Mrs. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Hanna, Capt. Hardeen, Major and Mrs. Hepper, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Claude Hill, Mr. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Hebblethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Col. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnston, Col. Jackson, Capt. James, Capt. Kunhardt, Mr. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, Mr. Kennedy, Major and Mrs. Glen Liston, Miss Lloyd, Col. Lloyd Jones, Col. and Mrs. Lowther, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lattey, Capt. and Mrs. Lumsden, Col. and Mrs. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. Lauden, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Marshall Reid, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bain, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. McCanseland, Col. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. Milward, Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Medley, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ferrers Nicholson, Mr. M. Ferrers Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Novis, Major and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mr. D'Doyer, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Puttock, Mr. P. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Major Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Penrose, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Major and Mrs. Russell, Capt. Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Saxby, Mr. Sherbrooke, Capt. and Mrs. Sandford, Col., Mrs. and the Misses Street, and Mrs. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Stringfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Slater, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Smyth, Miss Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson, Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Sitwell, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. Tranchell, Mr. Underhill, Col. Vincent, Com. and Miss Warden, Mr. Wales, Miss Wheeldon, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Woollcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Wadia, Major and Mrs. Watson, Miss Wright, Capt. Waterworth, Miss Robinson, Lt.-Col. Smith and the Officers of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. I.

Following is a list of presents:—

The bridegroom's present to the bridesmaids were each enamel and pearl pendant and chain; bridegroom to bride, diamond ring; bride to bridegroom, camera; father of the bride cheques; mother, fitted dressing case; bridegroom's father and mother, pearl necklace, table silver and house linen and cheques; Captain and Mrs. Adair, lamp shade; Major Alexander, menu holders; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Andrews, old paste necklace; Miss D. Andrews, driving whip; horn; Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong, silver button hook and shoe; Archdeacon and Mrs. Barham, silver sweet dishes; Mr. Bagshawe, pair carved Kashmi vases; Mr. L. and Mr. F. Barraclough, entree dish; Mr. Justice Batchelor, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, coffee cups and saucers; Miss Bewley, tea cloth; Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Bewley, pendant; Mr and Mrs. Blunt, plate warmer; Mr. and Mrs. Brent, silver tea-knives; Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Chinese coat and D'oyley; Mr. and Mrs. Paterson Brown, silver clock; Captain and Mrs. Walker Browne, 2 menu holders; Mr. and Mrs. Brady, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Beaden Bryant, silver muffin dish; Mr. and Mrs. Bulkely, silver sweet dishes; Colonel and Mrs. Burnett, silver writing set; Mr. Bazley White (the best man), to bride large Indian brass tray, and to bridegroom gold wrist watch; Major and Mrs. Carter, chota hazri set; Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, silver sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal, silver frame; Mr. and Miss Clarke, Edgar Allen Poe's poems; Miss Clifton, purse; Mrs. Collis, silver coffee set; Captain and Mrs. Collis, silver butter dish; General and Mrs. Corker, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford brass coffee tray; Major Cummins, silver mounted claret jug; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, decanter; Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., India silver tray; Major Dickinson, Japanese tea set; Misses N. and M. Dixon, silver sauce boat; Mr. Wakefield Dixon, silver sugar basin; Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Dixon, silver tea knives; Mrs. Dobbs, tea cloth; Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, set of silver salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. England, cushions; Major and Mrs. Evans, clock; General and Mrs. Fitton, entree dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, writing case; Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Froom, ostrich feather fan; Mrs. Gannon, silver frame; Miss Gatnell, Kashmir carved frames; Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall Gibbs; writing set; Major and Mrs. Gibson, sweet dishes; Major Gloster, silver salt cellars; Dr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Francis Thompson's works; Mr. Goldsmith (9th Russell's Infantry), cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Goodbody, silver muffineer; Major-General Gorringe, silver-mounted ink-bottle; Mr; A. G. Gray, silver frame; Mrs. Graves, Limerick lace bertha; Mr. and Mrs. Greig, silver bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Guiban, silver box; Captain and Mrs. Grinlinton, riding whip Rev. P. W. Guinness, silver sweet dish; Mr. Hanna, crumb scoop and tray; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, brass bowls; Mr. and Mrs. Hewat, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, silver topped glass jam pots; Major and Mrs. Hepper, liqueur glasses; Mr. and Miss Hibbertt, 2 water colours; Miss Hibbert, lace handkerchief; Lady Hibbert, cheque; Mr. C. S. J. Hibbert, cheque; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Claude Hill, toast rack and egg cups; Mr. and Mrs. Hibblethwaite, sweet dish; Captain Higgin, silver fountain pen; Mr. and Miss Hogg, clock; Major and Mrs. Hope, thermos flask; Captain and Mrs. Hepper, liquer glasses; Mr. and Miss Hughes, sweet dish; Miss Huxley, R. L. Stevenson's poems; Mr. Hunt, Chippendale clock; Miss Hupter toast rack; Sir Alfred and the Misses Irwan, gold hat pins; Colonel and Mrs. Isacke, carriage clock; Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, crotchet collar and cuffs; Colonel Jackson, sweet dishes; Colonel and Mrs. Jennings, gold bangle; Mr. Johnstone, sweet dishes; Major and Mrs. Jones, card case; Miss Jones, salad bowl; Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd Jones, Wagner books; Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, silver clock; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, cushions; Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, salt cellars and mustard pots; Captain Kunhardt, silver candlesticks; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, silver photo frame; Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, writing set with candlesticks; Mr. and Mrs. Lane, silver and enamel vase; Miss Lloyd and nursing sisters, silver tea-spoons and D'oyles; Mrs. Lobb; silver frame; Miss Lobb, gold tie pin; Colonel and Mrs. Lowther, ivory paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, travelling cusion; Captain and Mrs. Lumsden, seed pearl bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. Maughan, silver frame; Colonel and Mrs. Marshall, D'oyleys; Mr. Medley, picture; Captain and Mrs. Molesworth, candlesticks; Miss Montgomery, tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Moore, silver sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. Muller, cheese and butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Moberly, silver centre vase; Mr. and Mrs. Millard, silver box; Captain Meade, "Peter Pan"; Major and Mrs. Murison, cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. McBain, finger bowls; Mr. and Mrs. McCauseland, pink jade box; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie; crotchet collar and cuffs; Captain MacRae, cheque; Major and Mrs. Macpherson, silver asparagus dish; Miss Todd-Naylor, silver box; Miss Newport, frame; Mrs. Nelson, cushion; Major and Mrs. Novis, silver sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson, silver ash trays; Mr. E. M. Ferrers Nicholson, ink bottle, ivory calendar; Mr. and Mrs. Orr, silver coffee tray; Major and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Juliet cap; Messrs. A. and E. Pease, mustard pot; Mrs. A. Pease, cheque; Mrs. C. Pease, prayer book and cheque; Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, stamped leather bag; Miss Peirse, chota hazri set and tray; Mr. Peirce, salt cellars and pepper pots; Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Kipling's poems; Mr. and Mrs. Penrose, silver almanac and stamp damper; Mrs. R. J. Pike, Mrs. Lawson (Miss Pike), Limerick lace; Miss Pike, silver tea set; Miss I. W. Pike, prayer book and cheque, Captain W. Pike, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pike, cheque; Misses Pim, tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. C. Pim, salt cellars; Misses T. and D. Pim, mustard pot; Mr. and Mrs. T. Pim, cheque; Mrs. and Miss Plowden, China dishes and water colour sketch; Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, cake basket; Mrs. Price, tea cosy; Miss Price, curtain bands; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Reid, ruby and pearl necklace; Mr. Reade, pendant and chain; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, brass card tray; Rev. H. Rees, cheque; Colonel and Mrs. Reilly, 2 silver sauce boats; Mr. T. P. Ramswami, Indian embroidered table centre; Mr. and Mrs. Sale, coffee cups and saucers; Mrs. Sandys, lace handkerchief; Captain and Mrs. Scaife, silver mustard pots; Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, silver napkin rings; Miss Sherbrooke, silver flower pots; Colonel and Miss Scanlan, syphon holder; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sladen, silver cigarette box; Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, coffee cups; Sir Basil Scott, real lace scarf; Mr. and Mrs. Sprott, menu holders; Colonel Smith, Persian rug; Mr. and Mrs. Watson Smyth and Miss Rose, hat pin stand; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, old paste necklace; Major and Mrs. Stammers, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Stringfellow, tea basket; Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Slater, brass stool; Colonel, Mrs. and Misses Street, silver manicure set; Miss Stranger, silver frame; Captain and Mrs. Taylor, salad bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, gold and pearl pin; Misses Tessier, jam jar; Captain E. N. Thorne, Persian rug; Major and Mrs. Tuke, silver vases; Captain Underhill, set of nutcrackers; Colonel Vincent, silver box; Mr. D. Young, silver vase; Messrs. Walpole, night dress case; Captain and Mrs. Wagstaff, silver butter dishes; Captain Ward, silver sauce boat; Commander and Miss Warden, silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Wadia, China butter dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Watson, silver vanity case; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, tortoise shell paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. R. Whatley, lace collars; Rev. W. Wheatley, cheque and gold pencil; Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, silver frame; Misses Whitty, cigarette box; Mr. N.I. Whitty to bridegroom, suit case, to bride, silver menu holders; Mr. and Mrs. Weldan, 6 apostle silver spoons; Miss Whealdon, E. B. Browning's works; Lord and Lady Willingdon tortoise shell paper clip; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, Bon Bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wilson, old silver fruit spoon; Mrs. and Miss Wilson, paste pendant; Mr. Wilson, silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Willis, desk companion; Miss Wildman, tea and coffee cup and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. Woolcoombe, coffee cups; Miss Woolcoombe, silver box; Mr. and Mrs. Willink, water clour; Miss Would, tea cloth; Miss Wingate, pincushion; passengers S. S. Elysia, lancer plume; Officers Staff College, Quetta, candelabra; the Officers Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), silver lamps; the Officers, R. A. M. C. (Bombay Brigade), silver rose bowl. Sudoor and outdoor servants at Hampsfield, breakfast dish.

MISS PIKE.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The Bride at Wednesday's wedding at the Cathedral.

The Bengal Government have sanctioned the grant of a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month to Babu Nilambara Mukerjee, C.I.E., Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. Though inconsistent with the rules governing such grants, the pension is based on a special rate in view of the exceptional nature of the services rendered by the Vice-Chairman who is retiring at a much greater age than is customary. The pension has consequently been granted on condition that it is not to be treated as a precedent.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

UNSCRUPULOUS MONEY LENDER

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

JUSRAJ FOAJI v. ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SULEMAN, ABDUL WAHED AND ORS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Davar.

The plaintiff in the Suit was a Marwari money-lender carrying on business in the name of Fulchand Jusraj and Co., at Poona. The defendants, previous to the 18th March, 1912 were all members of a joint and undivided Kutchi Memon family, owning immoveable and moveable properties in Bombay and Poona and carrying on business in both these places. The first defendant Abdul Rehman was the second son of the second defendant Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and was aged only 22 at the date of the hearing of the suit. On the 8th March, 1912, for a consideration of Rs. 15,000 paid to him, the first defendant executed a release of all his right, title and interest in the joint family property and businesses in favour of defendants 2 to 7 who were the remaining members of the joint and undivided Hindu family at that time. The plaintiff claimed to be a creditor of the boy Abdul Rehman for Rs. 36,475, which, he alleged to be due to him under a mortgage executed by Abdul Rehman in his favour on the 26th March, 1912. The plaintiff had, with the court's leave, filed the suit on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of the first defendant Abdul Rehman, and the only prayer in the suit was that it may be declared that the abovementioned deed of release was invalid against the plaintiffs and all the other creditors of the first defendant and that the release may be set aside and cancelled. The plaintiff alleged that prior to the date of the mortgage he had obtained a decree against the first defendant in the Poona Court for Rs. 11,696-5-4. Subsequently by a summary suit in the Bombay High Court he had obtained another decree against the first defendant for Rs. 21,293-13-11. It was pending the hearing of this summary suit, that the plaintiff Jusraj Foaji had obtained from the first defendant Abdul Rehman on the 26th March, 1912 a mortgage of all his right, title and interest in the family property by way of security for repayment of Rs. 36,475. The plaintiff alleged that he learnt of the release in favour of the other defendants subsequent to the date of his mortgage. He charged that the release was executed in fraud of the first defendant's creditors, and was intended to defeat their claims and was collusive. He alleged that the other defendants had obtained the release knowing that the first defendant was heavily indebted, and the plaintiff asserted that the first defendant's share in the joint family ancestral property was at least a lakh of rupees. The defendants 2 to 7 denied that the first defendant had any interest in the joint family property which he could mortgage on charge. They also denied the charges of fraud and collusion and maintained that the share of the first defendant in the joint family property, if any, was at the date of the release not more than Rs 15,000.

His Lordship, Mr. Jutsice Davar, after a prolonged hearing, dismissed the suit, relying mainly on the evidence of Mr Suleman Abdul Wahed, and stigmatized the plaintiff an unscrupulous money-lender who had entered into nefarious transactions. From this decision of his Lordship, the plaintiffs had preferred the present appeal.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff-appellants.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendant-respondents.

After hearing arguments their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

Attorneys for the appellants: Unwalla Pherozeshaw, and Papa.

Attorneys for the Respondents: Payne and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

AUCTION PURCHASER SUED BY LESSOR.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

TRIBHOVANDAS N. MALVI v. ABDULALLY PAGDIVALA AND ANR.

This suit came on for hearing before his Lordship yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Inverarity and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar, Mr. Desai, and Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by a lease dated 1st June, 1894, made between plaintiff and Dinshaw D. Miller, and Dhanjisha Commissariatwalla, certain premises situate at New Elphinstone Road were demised to the latter two persons for a term of 999 years. The conditions of the lease provided that the rent of Rs. 57-2-0 should be paid monthly that the lessee should inform the lessor of any assignment or mortgage of the leasehold property within a month of such assignment or mortgage and produce the original documents for inspection by the lessor and that on six months' rent being arrears on breach of any of the covenants in the lease the lessor should have a right to re-enter. By various mesne assignments, the 1st defendant was the lessee of the property since 1908. For some time prior to 16th April, 1912, the 1st defendant had been guilty of various breaches of covenant. The plaintiff, however, began agreement dated 16th April between himself and 1st defendant, gave up all his rights arising out of the said breaches on the 1st defendant agreeing forthwith to insure the premises, to put up a boundary fencing and wall on the eastern and western boundaries and to put the chawl on the premises in proper repair. The said agreement also provided that on failure to carry out his part of the agreement, the 1st defendant was liable to be ejected on ten days' notice. Shortly after the agreement the 1st defendant mortgaged the premises to one Ahmad Haji, but had not yet given inspection of the original mortgage to the plaintiff as he was bound to do. On the 15th July, 1912, the 1st defendant had not performed any of the covenants of the said agreement of 16th April, and on 19th July, the plaintiff gave him notice calling upon him to perform the covenants, on failure to do which the lease would be forfeited. The 1st defendant had paid no rent since April 1912. The 2nd defendant claimed to be a purchaser of the said property, at an auction sale held under the 1st defendant's mortgage to Ahmad Haji. The plaintiff submitted that under the circumstances mentioned, the lease stood forfeited and prayed for a declaration to that effect, for recovery of possession of the premises and for arrears of rent.

The 1st defendant did not appear. The 2nd defendant put in a written statement in which he said that he was an auction purchaser of the premises. All the covenants in the lease and under the agreement had been duly complied with since 19th February, 1913, the date on which he went into possession. He said that the mortgage by the 1st defendant to Haji Ahmed was consented to by the plaintiff in writing and the plaintiff has had inspection of the same. He prayed for relief against forfeiture on such terms as the Court might impose and brought the arrears of rent into Court.

After some discussion the parties arrived at a compromise which provided that the plaintiff was to get possession of the property. The second defendant was to be paid, the rents and to get a sum of Rs. 2,500 down in cash. Mr. Jamietram was to act as Arbitrator to decide whether the improvements and repairs executed by the 2nd defendant were of the value of Rs. 2,500 or more. His Lordship passed a decree in terms of the compromise. There was an exparte decree against the 1st defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Manchhordas.

Attorneys for the 2nd defendant:—Surajmal and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

FATMABAI, WIDOW VS. LUKMANJI THAVERBHOY.

This was a suit by the widow of the deceased Essufally Sheikh Goolam Hoosein for Letters of Administraton to his estate.

Essufally died in June 1911, intestate, leaving him surviving as his only heirs the petitioner, his widow, a minor son and minor daughter by a predeceased wife and a minor daughter, Marianbai, by the petitioner. He left properly to the extent of about Rs. 22,586.

Against the petition Lukmanji Thaverbhoy, the father of the petitioner, has filed a caveat. He claims to be acting in the interests of the minors to whom, he says, the bulk of the property belongs. He alleges that the petitioner who is 22 years of age, is illiterate and incapable of managing the estate and that she is already under the influence of one Fidaally Abdul Tyeb. She was intending to contract a second marriage, and, counsel stated, she had now carried out that intention. It was at the instigation of Fidaally that petitioner had refused to consent to Letters of Administration being granted to him (Lukmanji) to which he had at first agreed, and her object appeared to be to surreptitiously take out Letters of Administration herself. Fidaally had been interfering with the management of the estate, though, after Essufally's death, it had been placed in the hands of his brother Rajabally. The caveator stated that he was possessed of immoveable of the value of Rs. 75,000 as well as moveable property and had a share in a lucrative business of manufacturing and sell sweetmeats and also in a cutlery business, and could, therefore, give substantial security.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the petitioner.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the caveator.

His Lordship observed that it would be impossible to induce him to give Letters of Administration to a woman of two and twenty, when there were minors interested in the estate.

Mr. Bahadurji said the petitioner's second husband was a substantial party and could give security, but he suggested that the caveator might be joined with the petitioner in the Letters of Administration as Mr. Jinnah had no objection to that course being adopted, his Lordship made an order by consent of parties that Letters of Administration be issued to both the petitioner and caveator jointly. Costs of both parties were to come out of the estate. Neither party was to employ any solicitors without the Court's permission, except for the purpose of Letters of Administration or for the purpose of reconveyance and sale of the property.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Patell and Ezekiel.

Solicitors for the caveator: Jehangir and Seervai.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CALVERT'S TOOTH POWDER.

COSTS AWARDED IN COUNTERFEIT CASE.

GANPAT SITARAM MUKADAM v. W. D. HALL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted the accused under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code in that he had counterfeited the complainant's trade-mark, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and to pay Rs. 200 to the complainant as compensation.

The facts of this case were fully reported in yesterday's paper.

The appeal was dismissed by their Lordships.

Mr. Weldon had applied for costs under Section 14 of the Merchandise Marks Act and their Lordships reserved their decision on the question. Yesterday their Lordships decided that costs should be given to the complainant and ordered to pay Rs. 50 as the cost in the appeal.

BOXING.

KNOCK-OUT BLOWS.

Sergeant Buzfuz identified Mr. Pickwick as a man by his ability to stand erect on two legs, and the recent contest between Carpentier and Wells has attracted attention to this aspect of manhood, writes a correspondent in "The Times." The unhappy Wells, in addition to his other woes, has been accused—in the writer's opinion unjustly—of a lack of common courage; "he was not knocked-out," according to one account; and there was certainly some hooting at the close of the brief fight. Mr. Pickwick and the rest of us stand erect, and our joints do not collapse under the weight of our bodies, because certain muscles are kept tense and act much as the guy-ropes of a tent while the limbs are moved by varying their tension. The brain controls the muscles by sending impulses down nerves, and these nerves may be directly stimulated by blows at certain points of their course; moreover, they produce not only contraction but also relaxation.

In the long process of trial and error fighting men have learnt that if certain spots on the body be struck the muscles go limp and their opponent is either brought to the ground or rendered for the moment more or less unable to defend himself. This condition of muscular helplessness varies in duration and may or may not be accompanied by loss of consciousness or by pain; and colloquial expressions have come into use to describe the various states, such as "knocked out," "knocked silly," "winded," and so on. Since the respect which a boxer commands is largely dependent on his ability to rise above such disasters it is, perhaps, of interest to consider what actually happens when a man is thus reduced to helplessness and to what extent he is then master of his fate.

"If a contestant is down, he must get up, unassisted, within 10 seconds. . . . A contestant failing to continue the contest at the expiration of 10 seconds shall not be awarded any marks for that round and the contest shall then terminate." This is an extract from Rule 5 of the code which governs contests at the National Sporting Club. In theory the referee has the right to award the contest to the man who has scored most points, whether he has been "knocked out" or not, but in practice a "knock out" wins the fight. It is almost unknown for an important contest to be awarded to a man who has been fairly knocked out, even though the mishap has occurred in the last round of a contest wherein he has led throughout.

THE MUSCLES OF THE NECK.

It is a fact that the erect position is normally maintained in defiance of gravity, but if certain muscles suddenly and simultaneously slacken down one must go. The head, too, would roll about on the shoulders were it not for the tautness of certain neck muscles, yet, though the head is a very heavy portion of the body, one is not aware of balancing it even though it is constantly on the move as the eyes travel from one object to another. There is a perpetual smooth give and take of the neck muscles adjusting the head to the position of the eyes. These actions are controlled by a very neat mechanism. Just behind each ear there is an organ which behaves like a self-adjusting spirit-level and always keeps itself in balance by automatically correcting any movement which should tend to upset it. The object is accomplished by adjustment of muscles and, as the apparatus is in the bones of the head, if the apparatus be "level" the head must be level too. If the apparatus be shaken all the muscles which antagonize gravity go slack, and consciousness may also be lost.

Among the remarkable qualities of the body is its power of compensation. In important matters it is not dependent on any one mechanism, and there are means of maintaining equilibrium other than the use of the little machine in the ear. Many deaf men have cut no small figure in the boxing world, and a "cast-iron jaw" has usually been one of their attributes. Such men are not dependent on the same mechanism as others; it has gone with the rest of their ears. Apart from courage, men vary in their sensitiveness to this type of knock-out blow. The apparatus affected is situated just above where the lower jaw hinges on to the head, and the thickness of the bony plate between the jaw bone and the internal ear is not the same in all cases; nor is the exact relationship between the jaw and the base of the skull.

BODY BLOWS.

The disturbance in knock-out blows to the body is of a different order. If the brain is to work and the muscles be kept properly adjusted, blood must be supplied to it fresh, and if this supply be interrupted collapse results. The blood is driven up to the head by the beat of the heart, and momentary arrest or enfeeblement of this organ interferes with the necessary supply. The heart may be stopped or slowed, and the blood-vessels dilated owing to the slackening of their muscular walls, if certain nerves be stimulated, and these nerves are most readily excited by blows in certain places—for instance, the neck and "the mark," as boxers call the portion of the stomach just below the breast bone (though the whole of the latter region is more or less vulnerable).

The alchemist Van Helmont placed the soul of man in his stomach, not for the obvious reason, but because he was apt to lose consciousness if hit there, and he would doubtless have regarded the downfall of Wells as a proof of his theory. The reaction to shocks in this region usually stops short of complete loss of consciousness and is colloquially described as being "winded"; and a winded man is a limp man, with a limpness frequently beyond his power to control. It is not merely that breath is knocked out of the body; one breathes to re-aerate one's blood, and in these circumstances the flow of blood through the lungs is greatly diminished as well as the flow through the brain, and a brain which is not supplied with blood cannot keep the muscles taut.

There is a very great variation among individuals in their reactions to blows in these regions. Some people are affected by a degree of violence which leaves others unscathed, and that this difference is physical as well as moral can be proved by feeling the pulse and observing whether the face turns pale. Negroes are much more vulnerable to blows cutting off the brain's blood supply than to attacks on their jaw-bone; "If you want to drop the coloured party, 'it the coloured party in the neck.'" said the old ring. A professional prizefighter does his best to develop his neck and his body to protect the nerves in these regions, but apart from the actual sensitiveness of the nerves a long thin neck and a long thin stomach do not afford a good foundation whereon to build. To see Wells and Carpentier in

NOTABLES IN GOLF.

(Reproduced from the "Tatler.")

DR. W. G. GRACE. MR. C. J. BURNUP. BISHOP OF LONDON.

The above is from a photograph taken at Sunningdale during the foursome match in which the Bishop of London was partnered by Mr. Percy di Paravicini against the veteran cricketer, Dr. Grace and Mr. C. J. Burnup the well-known Kent cricketer,

A BOY'S BRAVERY.

A correspondent writes in the "Madras Mail":—The following incident, which occurred at Perambore on the 21st December is worthy of notice. Just opposite the Perambore Workshop gate, facing the Works Manager's Office, there is a tank, which is very deep and full of water. Two of Mr. Piggott's children were fishing here, one a girl about four years of age, and her brother, aged five years and a half. On the other side there was one of Mr. Dobson's son, Gerald, aged ten who was looking on. The little girl of Mr. Piggott's happened to see a small fish pass near her and she made a grab for it; in doing this, she slipped in, and her brother seeing his sister in the water jumped in to save her, and both, of course, were going down. Little Gerald Dobson, seeing this, jumped in and brought out the little boy and pushed him on the bank and then went for the little girl, who by this time had gone under; but when she came up and he saw her hands, Gerald dived, under after her, and brought her ashore and thus saved the lives of these two children. Mr. Piggott presented Gerald Dobson with a silver watch and chain with an engraving of the incident inside the case.

Dr. Morris Tracers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, leaves here on Friday to attend the Indian Science Congress which opens in Calcutta next week under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He will read two papers on the results of scientific work at his Institute and subsequently represent it at the jubilee of the Indian Museum and present an address on behalf of the Council and Senate of the Indian Institute of Science.

FIRST TEST MATCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EASY VICTORY OF ENGLAND.

BARNES AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

SOUTH AFRICA,—First Innings, 182; Second Innings, 111.

ENGLAND.—First Innings, 450.

England gained the easiest of victories over South Africa at Durban in the first Test Match by an innings and 157 runs.

There was no time in the match when South Africa held the stronger position. They were got out in their first innings for 182, and England in reply made the huge score of 450. South Africa thus went in again against the hopeless odds of 268, and on Tuesday, when there was very little play owing to rain, they made 18 without loss. There was no time yesterday when they looked likely to make a fight. The first disaster was the dismissal of Mr. Taylor, whose batting in England in 1912 created a great impression and who has done so well up to the present in this tour. Six wickets were down for 78, and the match was all over at about half-past 2, Mr. Nourse alone making any considerable number of runs.

Barnes again took five wickets, and his record for the match was 10 for 102. There were some expressions of doubt whether Barnes would prove so successful in South African conditions of wicket as in others. He has already shown that he is most formidable there, and surely in any conditions so great a bowler, with his wonderful life off the pitch, his command of length and of variation of pace, is always to be feared.

The wicket was of matting laid over gravel. A former England player who has toured in South Africa has said that as a rule rain does not make a vast deal of difference; moreover, the matting is generally protected during rain with another covering of tarpaulin. Matting over gravel always makes rather a fiery wicket, as one might expect. Strudwick, the wicketkeeper, was injured by a kicking ball from Barnes, and, curiously enough, the same player was hurt rather badly in the same way by a ball from Thompson in the last Test Match, also at Durban, of the M.C.C. Tour in 1909-10.

England in this match have shown themselves a fine all-round side, and there must be great hopes, that, for the first time, they will win the rubber in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.		Second Innings	
Mr. H.W. Taylor, c. Strudwick, b. Douglas	109	l.-b.-w., b. Barnes	8
Mr. G.P.D. Hartigan, c. Strudwick, b. Barnes	0	c. Hobbs, b. Woolley	13
Mr. P. Hands, c. Barnes, b. Booth	3	l.-b.-w., b. Relf	14
Mr. A.D. Nourse, b. Douglas	19	hit wicket, b. Barnes	46
Mr. P.T. Lewis, c. Woolley b. Barnes	0	c. Woolley b. Barnes	0
Mr. A.M.C. Cooper, b. Barnes	6	c. Strudwick, b. Barnes	0
Mr. G.L. Tapscott. b. Barnes	4		
Mr. T.A. Ward, c. Woolley, b. Booth	9	c. Relf, b. Woolley	1
Mr. H. Baumgartner, l.-b.-w., b. Woolley	16	c. Rhodes, b. Barnes	12
Mr. J. M. Blanckenberg, not out	6	b. Relf	3
		not out	0
Mr. J.L. Cox. b. Barnes	1	c. and b. Relf	0
Byes, 6; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 2	9	Byes, 6; l.-b., 6; w., 1; n.-b., 1	14
Total	182	Total	111

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Hobbs, b. Baumgartner	82
Rhodes, c. Tapscott, b. Cox	18
Relf, c. Baumgartner, b. Cox	1
The Hon. L.H. Tennyson, l.-b.-w., b. Nourse	52
Mead, c. and b. Blanckenberg	41
Mr. J.W.H.T. Douglas, b. Baumgartner	11
Woolley, c. Cooper, b. Hartigan	39
Mr. M.C. Bird, c. Ward, b. Nourse	61
Booth, run out	11
Barnes, run out	4
Strudwick, not out	0
Byes, 25; l.-b., 2; W., 2	22
	9
Total	450

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SOUTH AFRICA.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnes	19.4	1	57	5	Relf	5	2	9	0
Booth	10	0	38	2	Douglas	8	2	19	2
Woolley	7	0	24	1	Rhodes	7	1	25	0

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Barnes	25	11	48	5	Douglas	2	1	2	0
Relf	16.2	3	31	3	Woolley	9	3	16	2

ENGLAND.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Cox	43	9	123	2	Blanckenberg	21	5	46	1
Nourse	29	7	74	2	Taylor	6	3	7	0
Hartigan	18	5	72	1					
Baumgartner	27.4	3	99	2					

WHY INDIANS EMIGRATE.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON CAUSE AND CURE.

The "Daily News and Leader" of December 16, published the following letter from Sir W. Wedderburn:—

In a speech at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Bryce has lamented the ill-feeling aroused in British Colonies by the immigration of other races, and has asked whether it would not be better "to induce each race to stay within its own country"? Yes, certainly. But what is to be the inducement?

No doubt Indians, whether cultivators, traders, or students, would willingly accept Mr. Bryce's "stay at home" recommendation if only that "home" represented for them fair means of livelihood. It is starvation that expatriates the Indian cultivator. Give him a few acres, watered by well or canal, and he will gladly remain in his beloved mother-country. Similarly, students are driven to foreign seats of learning because in their own country they cannot obtain the requisite qualifications in higher and technical education.

The remedy is to be found in honestly carrying out the policy of India for the Indians. What the ryot wants is water, and it has always been the complaint that railways have been unduly favoured at the expense of irrigation. Wide areas of culturable land lie untilled for want of water, and if these tracts were irrigated they would provide work and food for all, and more than all, the present population of India. No Indian cultivator would then need to go where he was not welcome.

Again, as regards educational requirements, the Indian Universities, if properly equipped and freed from official interference, would soon draw to themselves all that is best in the rising generation, and a bright future would be opened, within their own country, for the race which can produce men of learning like Dr. Bhandarkar, scientists like Professor J. C. Bose, and a senior wrangler like Principal Paranjpye, of Fergusson College.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(8th January, 1914.)

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senor Hans Heinrich Karl Smidt as Vice-Consul for Chile at Bombay.

The appointment of Mr. Felix Willoughby Smidth as Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

With effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave of Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., to be Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Political Agent, Second Grade.

Captain D. FitzGerald, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Hyderabad.

Captain W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., on relief, to act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur.

Captain J. Smalley, M.B., I.M.S., and Captain B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karwar Prison, on the 28th December 1913.

Mr. H. R. Hume, delivered over and Mr. R. MacTier received charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, on the 19th December 1913.

Messrs. B. A. Dubois and D. MacDonald respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, on the 24th December 1913, in the afternoon.

Mr. D. M. MacDonald delivered over Mr. H. R. Hume received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, in the forenoon of the 22nd December 1913.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Mr. Krishnaji Keshaw Phadke a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District in lieu of the one he held for the Poona District.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt to be Inspector of Science-teaching in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on completion of his duties in connection with the General Administration Report, Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., should be placed on special duty for a period of six months in connexion with the editing of Government publications, Press Notes, etc.

Lieutenant W. Amor, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted twelve months' leave out of India from the 6th January 1914, or date of departure.

Mr. A. Bhattacharya L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern Division to the Central Division.

The serves of Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the date he reports himself for duty at Delhi.

Mr. Shankar Keshaw Sathe, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, on relief to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni reverting.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various Districts of the Presidency was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—The standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Kaira, Broach, the Panch Mahals and Palanpur and were withering for want of moisture in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur; they were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue in some places. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices though high, were generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 49
Gujarat	21 to 44
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	34 to 46
Karnatak	40 to 52

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 3rd January 1914 were 286 in Sholapur and 676 in Satara.

A CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, notifies that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Employes' Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Bombay, district Bombay, will in future be designated as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Employes' Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.

The following were among the resolutions unanimously adopted at the second Annual Session of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference held on Saturday last in Triplicane, the Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, C.S.I., C.I.E., being in the Presidential Chair:—"That this Conference resolves that in areas where Co-operative Societies work, compulsory education should be introduced, under suitable conditions the Government of India being requested to initiate the necessary legislation for the purpose. That the Government be invited to consider the expediency of entrusting co-operative Panchayats, where such bodies have been efficiently performing their work, with the expenditure of public money on objects of purely local utility, such as sanitation, education and irrigation."

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SIR A. HOPKINSON'S NOTES ON REFORM.

FOUR ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS.

GREATER AND BETTER ACCOMMODATION

The Annual Meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanjir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 24th January 1914, at 5-45 p.m. will consider the following items of business:—

I. Biennial Election of the Registrar. II. Annual Election of three members of the Board of Accounts. III. Assignment of the newly nominated and renominated Fellows to Faculties.

The Rt. Rev. R. Scott has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the newly nominated and renominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under:—
Col. R.W.S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S, (Medicine); The Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., (Arts,); Accacio G Viegas, Esq., L.M.&S. (Medicine); The Hon. Mr. R P Paranjpye, B.Sc., M.A., (Arts); J A Turner, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.; (Medicine) Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M.A., (Arts).

Sir Alfred Hopkinson will then deliver an address.

IMPROVEMENTS AS EXISTING CONDITION.

The following notes addressed to the Vice Chancellor by Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the Adviser to the University, have been circulated to the members of the Senate.

I have now had the opportunity of visiting all the buildings of the University and its colleges in Bombay, of seeing something of the manner in which the examinations are conducted in the temporary structures which are erected from time to time and also of seeing the plans of the New Science Institute and going through the building in course of erection. In view of what I have seen and heard already, I feel the importance of the question of the accommodation for the University—of providing a suitable home for it—being dealt with as urgent, in order to carry out its proposed development and for bringing into operation the suggestions which have already received the sanction of the Senate. This need not interfere with future extension. I have also seen the valuable report (dated June 24th, 1913, of the Building Committee appointed by the Syndicate. I venture accordingly at this early stage to bring before you the following suggestions for consideration and the opinion which, as at present advised, I have formed on this subject which may be summarised as follows:—

I. That it is essential for the University to have a definite location—or home—where its business can be carried on and such developments of advanced work as may be determined on, may be provided for.

II. That any scheme now executed should be capable of future extension, as necessity arises.

III. That having regard to existing buildings and conditions it is not practicable to remove the University as a whole to a new locality and start as it were *de novo*.

IV. That it is not impossible to provide what is necessary in the central situation in which the University is now placed.

THE REQUIREMENTS.

V. The essential requirements may be stated as follows:—

(a) A first-rate library, well-arranged and catalogued, where members of the University and the staffs of the recognized Colleges when in Bombay will find the works of reference they require to consult and where they may read and pursue various branches of advanced study and research. In fact a true University Library.

(b) Accommodation for conducting the examinations of the large number of candidates who are presenting themselves.

(c) Meeting rooms for the authorities of the University, the Senate, the Syndicate and the various committees and boards which are engaged in its business.

(d) Suitable officers for the Registrar and clerical staff.

(e) Lecture rooms, special class rooms or seminar rooms and private rooms for the professors and members of the proposed teaching staff who may be appointed to take up the advanced work contemplated by the University.

(f) Some rooms where the teaching staffs of the University and its colleges and also, so far as practicable, students of the University may meet.

(g) A large lecture hall where from time to time distinguished men of letters or science, whether members of the University or coming from a distance, may deliver addresses or lectures either to members of the University or to others who take an interest in science and learning and so stimulate interest and exercise an influence in promoting intellectual life.

VI. Dealing separately with these heads:—

(a) The University already possesses a beautiful Library building in a situation which is readily accessible. This building should as early as possible be devoted solely to library purposes, the offices of the Registrar and clerical staff and the meeting place of the Syndicate removed. Until this is done the proper arrangement and organization of the Library is not possible. Probably one of the wings on the ground floor could be set apart as a special reading room for those who wish to undertake from time to time some serious study in the library; another portion, which need not be large, should be set aside as a Librarian's room and for cataloguing.

EFFICIENT CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION.

(*b*) I understand that on the east side of the New Science Institute, accommodation can be provided for examining about 800 students at once; others could be provided for in the University Hall, and possibly arrangements might be made for others in some structure of a temoprary character on the north side of the site reserved for ultimate extensions of the Institute or in some of the rooms which may be erected as hereinafter suggested. The special accommodation for the small number of women students might perhaps be provided as at present in one of the Colleges—a plan which is not entirely without its advantages. The erection of a temporary structure from time to time each year on vacant land at a distance from the University offices is open to obvious objection, and if a heavy storm occurred while examinations were in progress, the continuance of them might after a few minutes become impossible for a time at least. I ought to say that, so far as I can judge, the actual conduct of the examination is carried on in a most efficient and businesslike way, having regard to the very great difficulties which those who have charge of them have to contend with. At a later date, the question of the possibility of holding University examinations simultaneously at some other centres: *e.g.*, Poona, Karachi, and Ahmedabad may perhaps be considered. I cannot help feeling that it must be a hardship in many cases for candidates to travel long distances immediately before examination and to live in a strange place. A student may be unable to do himself justice under such circumstances and in some cases the question of expense may also bear hardly upon candidates.

(*g*) The carefully-planned Hall erected out of the benefaction of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, would, I believe, provide for this requirement. The present University Hall though a handsome and dignified building, well suited in some ways for ceremonials is, I understand, owing to its acoustic properties unsuited for the purpose of addresses or public lectures.

THE REQUIREMENTS.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*). These four requirements remain to be provided for and until (*c*) and (*d*) at least are dealt with it will be impossible to put the Library on a proper footing or carry out the necessary rearrangements there. I recognize that it is important not to sacrifice the amenities of the present attractive surroundings of the University Hall and Library and I do not regret that it was found necessary to abandon a suggestion for erecting a very large building on this site and having regard to the facts above referred to, it does not appear necessary to do so.

THE BUILDING SCHEME.

The opinion that it would be preferable to build now at the southern end of the open space is based on the assumption that no additional land in the neighbourhood can be used for the University. If it is possible that, at some future time, the space between University Road and the Science Institute or any substantial part of it may become available for University purposes I should decidedly recommend that the new buildings *immediately* required should be placed at the north-eastern corner and so admit of the laying out and use of any odditional space acquired and of the southern side of the University property, being dwelt with in a complete scheme. If a continuous space along the whole frontage from the University Library to the Science Institute could be devoted to it wholly the site of the University and the two colleges adjoining would not I believe, be surpassed any where.

If such a scheme as suggested were carried out the essential present requirements of the University would be met, the Hall and Library would be preserved for the purposes for which they were intended and having regard to conditions already existing, I believe that a good solution of the present pressing question as regards this aspect of University development would have been arrived at. I may add that the proximity of the magnificent Museum now in course of erection will be a most valuable asset to the University. For the study of important subjects such as Archæology, Anthropology and Fine Art, it is of the utmost importance to have a good Museum close at hand, the same considerations will apply, as soon as the additional wings of the new Museum are erected, to Natural History and to Geology (including especially Petrology and Mineralogy) and its practical applications. The presence of men of high scientific attainments and learning in these subjects would also be a valuable help in enabling the Museum to be of practical use for educational purposes.

SCHEME FOR POST GRADUATE TEACHING.

I understand that steps have already been taken to proceed to the appointment of three lecturers in each of five selected subjects and that they will take up their duties in the next summer term. It is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything at present with regard to that part of the scheme.

As regards the *Readers* I understand that the subjects and character of the courses and honorarium have been settled but no further steps taken. If anything is to be done for the coming summer term, inquiries with a view to making appointments should be made very soon but it may be open to question how far there would be any advantage in bringing out Readers specially next summer and whether it might not be well to settle this matter when the question of the professorship to be instituted has been dealt with, unless some specially favourable opportunity, for engaging the services of a Reader of high distinctions in the immediate future, occurs.

In deciding exactly what subjects are to be undertaken by the Readers, the considerations I have urged with regard to the Professors do not apply. They will come temporarily and from Europe I believe that in this case the subjects usually selected should be those to which European scholars have naturally devoted themselves at home and in which they have achieved distinction; for example English Literature, English and European Histroy and perhaps some branches of Science would appear to be suitable subjects. Such courses would be very stimulating to M.A., and other advanced students and the visits of such men, if the choice of Readers is very carefully made, would be both pleasant or helpful to the members of the staff of the Colleges who are permanently engaged in teaching these subjects. The occasional interchange between Universities of their best thinkers thus bringing together men from a distance who have subjects of interest in common may be most useful, and, if the right type of man is selected, inspiring.

LIBRARY.

The Syndicate has, I understand, already made arrangements for devoting a large sum for the Library, first for the purchase of books and second for training a Librarian by sending him to acquire a knowledge of Library organization in selected European libraries. Having regard however to the existing condition of the Library and to the large number of new books coming ing in, I think it is unlikely that the Librarian thus appointed would be able to carry out the very heavy task of re-arranging the Library throughout and preparing a new catalogue as well as the ordinary work of of supervision and dealing with new additions. It seems to me that it would be desirable, (1), to have a plan drawn up for utilizing the whole building for Library purposes and equipping it in a manner suitable to the character of the building as well as practically convenient: (2), To endeavour to obtain the services temporarily of some experienced member of the staff of a well established Library of a University type, in order to have a proper start made. He could deal with the arrangement of shelves, with the division of subjects, with the form of catalogue and generally deal with the reorganisation of the Library in co-operation with the Librarian on his return. While such a man possessing full experience of Library methods elsewhere is engaged in this work, the future Librarian now in training might perhaps work with him during part of his time so as to be in a position to take full charge of the Library afterwards. Without some such arrangement I doubt the possibility of any one being able to carry out the very heavy task of putting the Library into proper condition and also of working it for the benefit of the largely increased members who will, it is to be hoped, use it.

3. The question of the relationship of the University Library to that of the Asiatic Society might be considered. There may be valuable and costly works of which it is not necessary to obtain copies for both institutions and some plan for mutual interchange and co-operation in arranging to cover the whole field would be useful. For example, as regards the numerous learned periodicals which are now required for the use of scholars specializing in some line of research it could be agreed which should be taken by the Society and which by the University. Of course such arrangements would not apply to the case of works which are likely to be frequently used by many members of the University and which therefore must always be available in its own library.

If it was found for financial reasons that the expense incurred in carrying out the above suggestion (No. 2) involved the postponement of the purchase of the full quantum of new books for a short time I do not think there would be any serious inconvenience. The question of good arrangement however will not wait.

4. In view of the great mass of business to be transacted by the Syndicate I would suggest the appointment of a Standing Committee to deal with Library matters, of course subject to the ultimate control of the Syndicate but with power to incur expenditure for various objects up to an amount to be authorized from year to year. The members of this Committee in addition to members of the Syndicate might include others specially interested in Library matters and able to devote personal attention to it. For example the University Professor of Economics would naturally be a member of such a committee. Such a committee might also with advantage consider the relation of the University Library to the various College Libraries where books should be in daily use by the students.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

THE BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

The following extract from a notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 1st January 1914, is published for general information:—

The King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:

Mr. Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty, a Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.—For prolonged service of over 30 years distinguished by exceptional ability and merit.

Shaik Hassan Shaik Bagan, a Second Grade Head Constable in the Ahmednagar District Police.—For an unblemished record and for his special services in connection with serious and widespread outbreaks of dacoity on the Ghats from time to time.

Mr. Robert MacTier, First Grade District Superintendent of Police.—For an excellent record, and in particular for his success in organizing measures for the suppression of dacoity, checking crime and keeping the peace of his charge.

Mr. John Arnold Wallinger, Superintendent of Police.—For valuable services.

Ratanji Rustomji Mirza, Third Grade Inspector in the Bombay District Police.—For a specially distinguished record in detective work.

Rao Saheb Keshav Vithal Kokje, Third Grade Inspector in the Bombay District Police.—For excellent work in dealing with outbreaks of serious crime.

Dwarka Prasad Manbodh, Fourth Grade Inspector in the Bombay District Police.—For prolonged service characterised by exceptional ability.

Gopalsing Achalsingh, Second Grade Inspector of Police in the Ahmednagar District.—For long service distinguished by conspicuous merit, loyalty and ability.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

In the examination of the First Aid Class organised under the auspices of the Bombay Central of St. John Ambulance Association by Mr. D. F. Panthaki for the Baden Powell Boy Scouts First Bombay Troop, on the 14th December last, the following candidates are declared to have passed:—

Scoutmaster Wilfrid Botterill, Scouts Abraham Ezekiel, Aaron Bassous, Louis Alfred Colonna, Beldrade Arnold Irvine, Arthur McDowell, and William Wilkinson.

An examination of the teachers of the Secondary Teachers Training College was held by Dr. S. K. Engineer and the following candidates are declared to have passed in First Aid:

Messrs. Vaman Bhunrao Dharwarker, Vinayak Parashram Diveker, Vishnu Godadhar Kanu, and Parmanand Dhaneshwar Vyas.

Dr. S. K. Engineer, L. M. & S., M.R.C.P., will commence lectures on First Aid from Sunday next, 11th instant, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. These lectures are open to gentlemen of all castes and creeds. There will be a series of about eight lectures once a week and the course will extend over a period of about two months. Successful candidates will be awarded certificates in the form approved by His Majesty King George V as Grand Prior.

THE PERAMBUR RIOT.

THE SHOOTING AT THE CROWD.

WAS IT JUSTIFIED?

"The Hindu" publishes the following comment on the Perambur riot in which four men were killed:—

We publish elsewhere a communication from a workman belonging to the Perambore Workshops, which adds to the volume of evidence already available emphasising the need of a public Government enquiry into the circumstances connected with the shooting of the four workmen in the disturbances of the 19th instant. The most valuable piece of evidence so far is the dying declaration of Chialam, which was recorded by Mr. Marshall, the Presidency Magistrate, regarding his being shot down by Mr. Porteous, and which was published in our yesterday's issue. Chialam admittedly did not belong to the shop where the trouble arose or where discontent took any defiant shape. His statement, therefore, that he did not take part in the rioting is entirely probable in the circumstances. As we pointed out the other day the statements of Mr. Porteous and of the officers who were concerned in the shooting, recorded on the 20th instant, make it clear that the deceased was not one of those who was actually found in the act of rioting. The words of his dying declaration, "While I was running, Mr. Porteous seeing me shot me. I went running up to Mr. Porteous. Did I know that he was going to shoot? I did not go to strike him. I did not go to strike any other European,"—are, we think, consistent with Mr. Porteous' own statements. The indiscriminate firing which was resorted to under the circumstances is a proceeding which, if it is not probed to the bottom, is bound to create a most unfortunate impression in the public mind. Mr. Porteous, as the workman writing to-day points out, had no personal connection whatever with the shops where the trouble originated, nor had he any official authority or control over them. He was under no particular duty except as a citizen and a Railway servant to assist those in authority to quell the disturbance No doubt, according to him, he was assaulted by a number of men, but the shooting was not when he was so assaulted. It was after the assault that he with others took upon themselves the responsibility for the grave proceeding of shotting men dead. In his statement, he said:—"We retired into the Machine Shop and I decided to call out the Volunteers. I hastened to the Armoury and found a bugler to sound the assembly. Only a few men assembled.

INDISCRIMINATE FIRING.

They were served out with rifles, but no ammunition. I then took two revolvers and some ammunition from the Armoury, intending to give one to Mr. Sargeant, . . ." When Mr. Porteous fired, he did not do so at any particular man, but on the men indiscriminately. It seems, therefore, incomprehensible that any jury could return any verdict on the evidence, much less, one to the effect that the shooting was justified. No value can be attached to such verdicts, and least of all, when the verdicts are, on the part of the juries concerned, entirely gratuitous. For, it has to be remembered that these assembled men of the neighbourhood, are legally no juries at all, and there are no coroners in India who summon them to record their verdicts. All that the law requires to be done at the inquest is that these men or a majority of them should "draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds or other marks of injury as may be found and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument (if any) such wounds appear to have been inflicted." It is entirely foreign to the purpose of the inquest conducted under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code under Section 174, to record an opinion of the kind made in the two inquests which have been conducted in this case, and there is clear authority to show that such opinions should not be entered at all in the report. The investigation and the Report should have been limited to finding out 'the apparent cause of death,' and the finding of the Punchayat that the shooting was justified, is under the circumstances a gratuitous and valueless conclusion. We hope the Government will not be easily led away by such opinions and would see the necessity of reassuring the public mind, by holding an open and impartial enquiry. The necessity for doing this is even more urgent in the case of the thousands of workmen themselves Perambore, who are evidently in a state of panic and distrust by the proceedings of the Railway officers on the 19th instant, and among whom the absence of a full enquiry is bound to accentuate the discontent and trouble already in existence among them—especially when one section of them, the Volunteers, were called out to fire on the other section who were unarmed and by law are deprived of the use of arms.

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO CUBA.

A resolution by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated Delhi, 26th December states that intimation has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Havana that labour conditions in Cuba are not suitable for Indians and that those who go to that country in the expectation of being able to proceed to other countries in that quarter find themselves prevented from doing so, either by the prevailing immigration regulations or by the undesirable character of the country.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known common.

Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Cuba.

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Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevi Circle, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st July 1913, to 31st December 1913. Anonymous, Dewan Bahadur Govindass Chathoorbhoojadass and the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, I.C.E., each Rs. 50; Rani Shri Narmadabhai and the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., each Rs. 25; Mr. Kerala Varma, C.S.I., and the Standard Oil Co., of New York, each Rs. 15; The Singer Manufacturing Co., Mr. S. C. G. Wood, M.V.O., R. T. Gibbs, T.S.R., the Hon. Maharaja Ranjit Sinha, Babu Profulla Nath Tagore, Rani Saheb Narmadabai, Dr. Rash Beary Ghose, C.S.I., C.I.E., Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Vaccum Oil Company and Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., each Rs. 10; L. F.T., Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., Lt., Mr. L. J. Baines, C., Mr B. H. Lochhead, R.K., Mr. James Dunlop, A.B.C., H.P., H. & M.Lt., A. L., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, M.E.J., Professor Robert Mars, B.A., Lieut. Col. M. G. R. Cordue, R.E., Continental T. and R. Co., N. C. M., A.T.E., J.J.H., The French Motor Car and Electric Co., Lt., B.S., Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., The Bombay Gas Co., Lt., A.B., Mr. P. R. Dunk, R.W.H., South British Insurance Co., Lt., P.N.M., S., Messrs. Farbeu Fabri Keu Bayer and Co., Mr. Ben H. Mundy, Mr. H. T. Pitcher, A.L.G., F.H.P., R.T.G., R.T., E.F.N., T.S.K., F.L.S., H.P., E.P.H.J., J.W.M., Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, H.K., Mr. L. Combe, A.H.F., J.S., U.L., H.M., G.E.F., G.M.H., J.D.S.B., Mr. H. M. Mehta, the Cokohama Specie Bank Lt., L.F.T., Messrs. Weld and Co., Messrs. F. and C. Osler Lt., Holland Bombay Trading Co., Lt., Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, Lt., B.D.P., Messrs E. Spinner and Co., Mr. M. R. Jardine, Bar-at-Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.C.O., Beaman, I.C.S., F.J.P., Mr. E. P. Rowden, Messrs. W. Crowder and Co., Lt., Messrs. M. Wolf and Sons, T.D.M., The Badische Company Limited, Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Co., Lt., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. Herbert Son and Co., A.L., Messrs. Siemens Brother, A.F.B., M.N.H., B. C. and, Co., Messrs. Shimwell and Bros., A., Mr. U. A. Chambers, G.E.D.L., H.L.R., T.W.L.L., Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, R.W.L.D., Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. W. S. Elder, C., Messrs. G. A. Schlechtendahl Co., Messrs. Turner Hoar and Co., Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Lt., The Dunlop Rubber Co., Lt., Messrs Wilkinson Heywood and Clark Lt., R.F., Messrs Spencer and Co., Lt., Messrs A. Blaschell and Co., The Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co., Lt., Mr. H. J. Trivers Smith, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.., Messrs. Blackie and Sons Lt., Captain R. M. Carter, I.M.S., Mr. R. Whately, Lieut. Col. R.E., Pigott C.I.E., V.D., Mr. Ralph Kidd, L.V., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Lt., J.T.B., Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., P.E., Messrs. Strathmann and Pass, Mr. J. E. Jackson, The Japan Cotton Trading Co., D.W.W., H.E.E.P., Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Lt., Messrs Marcks and Co., Lt., Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co. E. D. S. and Co., Messrs. Rolls Boyce Lt., C.F.B., A.F.E., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., J.W.C., Messrs. Millars Timber and Trading Co., Lt., The Honble. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Lt., W. T. Henley's Telegraphs Works Co., Lt., Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, C.N.M., Mr. J. L. Rien, I.C.S., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia, P.E.P., Mr. Kaikhosru Maneckjee, Mr. H. Beale, Messrs. Steppens and Nolle Lt., Messrs. Asquith & Lord, West End Watch Co., Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., N. N. W., Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, The Honble. Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. H. Wilson, C.I.E., Mr. Frank Harrison, J.F.B., O.G.O., The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel, Mr. J. H. Dunkerley, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox Lt., A.L.C., Mr. F. E Dinshaw, B.A., LL.B., M.P.K., A.D.S., and Mr. F. H. Vakeel, each Rs. 5; and many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

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LA SCALA.

LA CALA.

PROPHET OF TOYNBEE HALL.

SOME SAYINGS OF CANON BARNETT.

A very precious little book has just been published, writes "A. G. G." in the "Daily News." It is a collection of scattered sayings from the unpublished writings of the late Canon Barnett and it has been prepared by Mrs. Barnett as a memorial of her husband. It is precious because it has the quality of informal talk and in a simple and direct way brings us back to the presence of the prophet. One seems to see again that familiar table at Toynbee Hall with the gracious figure at the head, his face beaming benignly, his talk flowing tranquilly as he serves his guests. And among those guests one sees with the mind's eye many of those who have played and are playing great parts in history, and who first caught at this table not only the ideas which they have translated into action but something of that wisdom and beauty of spirit which radiated from the head. It may be that to the historian of our day that table will be the most significant of shrines, that he will find in the happy accident that sent Samuel Barnett to St. Jude's in Whitechapel, and led him and his wife to found Toynbee Hall the true source of the social tendencies of our time. And he will turn to this little book to discover something of the secret of the powerful influence that prevaded so subtly and so humanely the whole spirit of society.

"THE PASSION OF CALM."

The first impression will be that of the serenity of the mood and thought. "I plead for the passion of calm," he says in one place, and it was that passion that one always felt to be glowing within him. Tears, revivalism, emotion, short cuts to reform all that bordered on the dramatic and hysterical was distasteful to him and distrusted by him. It was not emotion that was wanted but constancy, not gifts but service, not money but comradeship.

They who enter the service of the people take a solemn Sacrament; they handle the most sacred things of life, their brother's souls.

Such a Sacrament may be taken unworthily.

Society tries to enter the service, and as it talks of its care for the poor over its wasteful dinner tables, it eats and drinks its own damnation.

The many who listen eagerly to tales of suffering takes the Sacrament, but instead of finding life by giving themselves as comfortees they find death by wearing out their best emotions.

And if he distrusted emotion, he distrusted to less the careless almsgiving of the good-natured and the reliance upon machinery. It was not, of course, that he was indifferent to social reform. No man did so much to direct politics into wise channels or to stimulation.

"THE BURIED LIFE."

But legislation could not save men. It was only a means to an end. And the end was the awakening of the individual to the beauty and significance and wonder of life.

Your lives are busy, useful, and honest; but your faces are anxious, and you are not all you want to be. There is within you another life, a buried life, which does not get free. In old days it got free through old forms of religion, and then men had peace, and were not afraid of anybody or anything. We cannot go back to the old forms—they are gone with the old times and in presence of the new learning of our days. Many, therefore, have given up religion altogether, and carry about a buried life. It is buried, but it is not dead. When it really hears God's voice, it will rise. Men will live spiritual as well as honest lives. They will rest on some One greater than themselves, and have peace.

It was to release that "buried life" that all his efforts were devoted, that he called the West to the service of the East and set up his lamp at Toynbee. Charity in the narrow sense did not help his aims: it only hindered them. Its weakened character and all his hopes were founded upon strengthening character. What was the root of the evil that he saw around him in the squalor of Whitechapel? It was that the people were starved, not only or chiefly in body, but in mind. "The mass of the people, it is often said, are dumb, so that they cannot tell their thoughts; deaf, so that they cannot understand the language of modern truth; and blind, so that they cannot see beauty of the world." Drunkenness was only the human protest against the economic dictum that man can live by bread alone. He set himself to make the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear, the blind to see. He brought the people the noblest creations of art, the best music, the ripest wisdom of men and books. He would have only the best, even the best of furniture for Toynbee, for the poor must be taught to have no sense of divorce from beautiful things.

"THE BEST WORK."

But above all he brought them the supreme gift of personal service. "Don't give your money, give yourself," is the constant theme of his talk. Make friends with the poor. Do not seek great things, or expect great things. Great things come in their own way and in their own good time. "The world has been changed by the action of One Life on twelve disciples."

It seems to me that the best work is done by him who, living the best life he knows, shares that life with others; who, without schemes and views, gives every day his best to him who needs, and who leaves his day's work to be fitted into a scheme beyond his own understanding.

In this development of character, in this proclamation of the gospel that the worth of life was "being" not "having," education must be the chief agent. The deadening influence of modern industrial life must be corrected by the resources of culture. "A mind is kept sweet and clean," he says, "not by being swept and garnished, but by being kept full of thoughts about things which are lovely, virtuous, and of good report." And the body is kept from evil by wholesome physical culture. "A little more physical strength would perhaps also prevent the nervous strain which makes some irritable, some drunken and some lovers of sensation." But existing education was a failure, for it did not aim at arousing the imagination or strengthening the intellect. It did not "enable the child to choose the good and refuse the evil," nor the adult to "discern between the true man and the false man, between sentimentality and feeling, between the visible value and the invisible value of things."

BELIEF AND UNBELIEF.

His tolerance was as wide as humanity and the spirit of goodness. He disliked party banners and party platforms, and sectarian narrowness. He was much more concerned about positive than about negative things—about spirit than about forms. Hence, though he was a devoted Churchman and believed that "the Church exists to keep the nation in touch with the Eternal," he dreamed of a church that would embrace all who loved righteousness. He would have the Church freed from ancient tyrannies, its clergy freed from subscription to the Articles, its spirit urgent above all in the pursuit of truth. His faith was simple and unencumbered. It might almost be summed up as Holmes summed his up, in the first two words of the "Pater noster." Belief in God was to him the spring of all effective living:

Belief in God gives strength to effort and direction to its aim. Many lovers of their fellow-men now go to them with food as if a man could live by bread alone; or with excitement, as if excitement could satisfy; or with rituals, as if a show or a drama could be substituted for truth! or with talk about miracles, as if faith depended on the marvellous. Belief in God will change all this. He who believes that power is against idleness will work and never starve. He who believes that God is the Father of light will seek everything which is good and perfect, and will not want excitement. He who believes in God will get to God; neither superstitions nor theologies will hinder; and he will find by experience that Jesus is the way to God.

Social reformers will do well then to teach belief in God, and they must first clear their own minds. Let them ask themselves in what they do believe. The opinions of their party, which they loudly express are not beliefs. Men may be of Paul, of Apollos, and even of Christ, and not believe in One who is the God of all.

THE SINS OF SOCIETY.

Sometimes, but not often, the "passion" behind that gentle smile bursts through the "calm," as when he lashes the sins of society:

The working man does not wish to heave half a brick at the aristocrat; his attitude is less brutal, but so far as the aristocrat is concerned, more dangerous.

He despises the ways of smart people, their love of jewels and dress, and the triviality of their pleasures. He is disgusted with their bad manners, their extravagance on horses and dogs, their late hotel suppers, and their Sunday dissipations. His wrath is gathering at the power of the ignorant rich over trade, and at the impertinence of fine ladies who buy votes with blandishments.

He knows of uses for money other than his less educated fathers knew. He would like to travel and have books; he is conscious of a capacity to enjoy pictures and music; he feels a being within himself claiming a larger arena in which to live—a spiritual being beating against the bounds set by patrons and parsons.

He has learnt, moreover, to doubt the arguments by which property justifies its rights to exceptional regard. He wants to know why rent is a debt unlike other debts; why land is so protected when Free Trade and the "open door" are taught as a gospel; why 5 per cent. is a greater obligation in trade than the lives of the workers; why millionaires should receive national honours; why property should have one House of Parliament for its own security.

But he was no sayer of smooth things to the working people. They had his love and his service, but also his faithful admonition. For example.

Labour, indeed, needs a chaplain who will preach that power comes from what a man is, and not only from what a man has. The Labour Press, with its voice reiterating complaints and its eyes fixed on "possessions," makes reading as dreary as the pages of a society or financial journal.

THE CHRISTED SELF.

But his prevailing frame of mind was a steady faith in the goodness of men, in that better self, that buried life which he was always seeking to disinter and renew. "The world seems cold, while in every heart a fire of love is burning, and the times wax evil while in everynone is a longing to be good." He disliked cant, but he recognised also that there is a modesty which is untrue:

I would suggest, therefore, that each should often sit with his "Christed" self; his self as it is when it is moved with the spirit of Christ; that he should talk with this self and become familiar enough with it to speak easily in its name.

In this way each one's language would gradually become "pious," without ceasing to be individual; it would be touched with the warmth which has made the old language of devotion, but it would be free from the suspicion of cant. The reformer of the uninhabitable dwellings, the promoter of classes, the giver of hospitality, would be seen to get his force from piety from communion with his "Christed" self, and then statesmen and citizens, anxious to be useful in their generation, would seek force from the same source.

Piety is necessary to all right action: piety and life must not be divided.

Our work is religious; done in the fear of God and for the love of men. Better that it should be thought irreligious than that we fall into cant; but it would be well that our light should shine, and that men should take knowledge of us that we "have been with God."

He shared Wordsworth's faith in "a wise passiveness," and perhaps it was from him as much as from Pitt that Mr. Asquith who was one of the early settlers at Toynbee learned the gospel of "Patience," for of patience and of calm Canon Barnett spoke unceasingly:

I am very certain that, alongside of this bustling world and bustling Christianity, means of calm must find a place. "There can be no religion without the Sabbath." Converts may be made by the thousand, professions of faith may be loud, but unless there is more rest—a time of repose in which a man may possess his soul and find God—unless there is a Sabbath, there can be no religion.

PAST AND FUTURE.

He himself never lost that sense of repose that seemed to spring from a fathomless faith in humanity. He loved the past.

In the past lies happy childhood, when home and mother and father made the thought of heaven very real to us. In the past lies the memory of dear friends who have helped to make us what we are—friends who have done their work and passed away from us. In the past, as we look back over its landscape, there are quiet, flowery places of rest, where for a little time we were at peace—there are green hilltops, like the Delectable mountains, where Christian met the Shepherds—hilltops where we have breathed a pure air, and from which we have caught a glimpse of the celestial city.

But much as he treasured the riches of memory his vision was always of the future, and of that he never doubted:

Some day men shall neither hunger nor thirst, for God, who gives enough, will feed them; they shall be neither dull nor ignorant, for God, shall lead them to the Fountain of Life; they shall neither sorrow nor suffer, for God shall wipe away the tears from their eyes.

In that hope all of us must rouse ourselves to work and then, being roused, suffer in waiting. In patience will be our strength.

A TRIO OF CLOAKS.

Left to right: Cloak in blue velvet and skunk, and two varieties of wrap in velours de laine, trimmed with skunk.

DULL CHILDREN.

The apparently dull child often has good thinking power, which cannot concentrate on the schoolbook. Difficult as it may be in some cases to discriminate, and it is impossible to draw an absolute line of demarcation, there seems to be a mental difference of kind rather than degree between the backward, that is, slow-developing, child and one that is really feeble-minded. Mere precocity is too often regarded as a sign of higher mental endowment. "Dull" students sometimes distinguish themselves in after-life as inventors and path-finders in the sciences and professions: some of the "brilliant" scholars are little heard of after they leave school and the University.—A. D. McLaren, in the "Contemporary Review."

A message received to-day by the "Rangoon Gazette" reports Kennard's column at one hundred miles north-east of Myitkyina to be "all well."

NIGHT-CLUBS OF LONDON

DRINK AND DANCE.

There was a time in modern English history when the night-bird was without honour—a rather disreputable creature indeed, good enough in a music-hall song, but not nice in a drawing-room. Two-in-the-morning courage might be all very well (for other people), but two-in-the-morning pleasure was only excusable at a ball.

The institution of the night club is begining to change all that, writes a member of "The Daily News" staff who is in touch with West End life. As yet comparatively few people know, but everyone is talking. The night life of London is developing swiftly. Things have happened in the past few months that are going to leave a permanent mark on the social habits of the moneyed set, and may add a Gayest City to the gay cities of Europe.

NEW IMPRESSIONS.

A visit to one of the really smart night clubs that have sprung up recently in the heart of the West End would be a revelation to the man whose ideas of metropolitan gaiety have simply been gathered in the cafes, brasserie bars, and saloons within the Piccadilly-circus quarter-mile radius. Even if he knows his Paris or his Brussels, he will get some surprising new impressions.

Having found the necessary friend who is a night club member, he will probably take a taxi at, say, Charing Cross half an hour before midnight, and five minutes later pass out of the glare of Regent-street, thronged with home-bound theatre-goers, into one of its smaller eastern tributaries. Before the cab has come to a standstill the door is whisked open by an overpowering person in a gold-laced uniform.

BEHIND THE RED CURTAINS.

The stately portals of the club (there is no other term for such doors) roll back magically as the new arrivals step across the pavement, though the glass panels seem to be entirely obscured by secret-looking crimson curtains, which suggest the idea of intimacy and exclusiveness. Yet the doors only give on to a lobby, where the visitor has to be "signed on" and the member pays a visitor's entrance fee. The club foyer lies beyond again, through a second pair of crimson-veiled swing doors.

Formality ends when those doors are passed. You are free of the club for the night, and if your friend has a full purse (for visitors cannot pay) there is nothing to prevent the enjoyment of a luxurious supper, with subsequent entertainment till five in the morning.

A PERFECT DANCING FLOOR.

A richly-carpeted staircase winds down to the main hall of the club—a pillared and oak-panelled room some thirty yards long and twenty wide, two-thirds of the space being set out with small tables and one-third laid with a particularly perfect dancing floor. The tables have little shaded lamps, and a rose pink glow suffuses the whole saloon, except where strings of orange and ruby glow-lamps cast a richer light.

Less than a score of men and women are seated at the tables. It is only a quarter to twelve, much too early for most people to turn up. The only things that distinguish the club from an ordinary cafe at the same hour are this scanty attendance and the vacant space of the dancing floor. But inquiry shows that every one of the small tables next to this vacant space has been engaged, and the head waiter says, "Oh, we shan't be busy for nearly an hour."

THE REVELRY BEGINS

At midnight the orchestra, composed in the main of cafe-au-lait, half-caste musicians, strolls in. It strikes up a Viennese waltz, and just one couple take the floor. The girl is a young French actress, with strange, dark eyes and straw-coloured hair drawn straight back from the forehead and twisted, just above the nape of the neck, into a coil about the size of a five-shilling piece. The man is a Cuban, flat-faced and yellow. They will reappear again and again through the night.

TANGO AND MEXIXE.

The character of the music is changing. A comical little half-caste has been singing songs in and out among the tables, addressing himself now to one party, now to another, taunting them, cajoling them; the orchestra has tempted half-a-dozen couples on to the floor with an exuberant negroid air, and now it begins the inevitable tango tunes. A Mexican girl is carrying off the honours of the floor. The girl with the straw-coloured hair dances with extraordinary abandon.

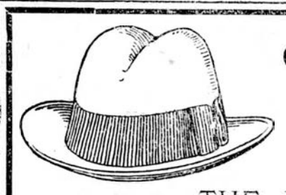
At ten minutes to one there is a great irruption of new comers—girls and men—and the place shows signs of filling up, though arrivals continue for another hour. The cafe-au-lait musicians sing haunting part songs, and play with a keener verve their negroid, their Argentine, their Brazilian music. One learns how the Tango is dance at Buenos Ayres and the maxixe farther north.

Half the company are dancing now; it is only a step from the tables to that seductively perfect floor. Three o'clock—and the revels are at their height.

WHILE LONDON SLEEPS.

It is so every night of the week. While London sleeps this undercurrent of life, so different from the general life of the English world, so alluring and infectious, flows on, growing in strength continually because fed both by the cosmopolitan spirit of the new London and the changing tendencies of the national existence.

Most of the bigger clubs are of mushroom growth. Murray's, in Beak-street—perhaps the most dashing and successful of them all—has been open for less than a month, and already has a membership of 450, with a nightly attendance of about one-third that number. At four o'clock in the morning Murray's is still pulsing with life. The Lotus, in Garrick-street, which keeps earlier hours (the festivities are practically over by two and the club closes at four) is also only a few weeks old, and has a membership running into hundreds



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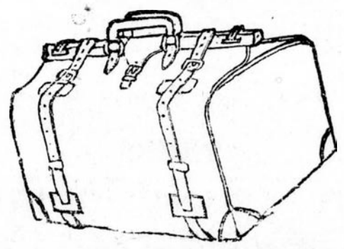

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